

Foreign Office condemns 'barbaric incident' as Saddam puts his terms to the West

Briton shot by Iraqi troops and left to die

From Christopher Walker in Cairo and our foreign staff

FEARS increased yesterday over the future of 4,500 Britons in Kuwait and Iraq after one of them was shot by Iraqi troops while trying to leave the occupied Gulf state.

The man, who was in a convoy of cars that came under fire as they approached the border with Saudi Arabia, was apparently shot three times and left to die in the desert. Two other Britons and an American escaped across the frontier and reported the attack.

The incident occurred as the Middle East was moving swiftly towards a full war footing after President Saddam Hussein threatened resistance by force unless the West accepted an Iraqi initiative to link any solution of the Gulf emergency with a total Israeli withdrawal from land occupied since 1967. The initiative, which also proposed the pull-out of all foreign troops from the Gulf, their replacement by an Arab force excluding Egyptians, and a freeze on sanctions against Iraq, was expected to be turned down by the United States. Western sources in the region dismissed it as a move to play for time. The Foreign Office said it was not a serious response.

The plan, read by a spokesman on Baghdad television and radio, did not include any suggestion of an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, which they invaded on August 2. Instead, it spoke of "measures in Kuwait that take

into consideration Iraq's territorial rights there and guarantees the Kuwaiti people's right to decide on their future".

The Foreign Office named the Briton shot in Kuwait as Douglas Thomas Crockery, a married man, of Whitley Bay,

ON OTHER PAGES

Two pages of reports and analysis... 2, 3

Biblical despot... Page 10
Leading article... Page 11
Letters... Page 11
Dictator's wife... Page 16
Photograph... Page 20
Business... Page 23

Tyne and Wear. It protested to the Iraqi ambassador soon after the incident on Saturday.

Ghazi al-Rayes, the Kuwaiti ambassador to Britain, said in an interview on Sky television that the man was in a convoy of two or three cars heading towards the border. "The first car managed to get away. The second car was stopped and immediately they shot the others. They asked the others to leave the car and go walking to the border, which was about five kilometres. They dragged the injured man out of the car, threw him on the ground and left him bleeding there. I hope he is not dead."

William Waldegrave, minister of state at the Foreign Office, said it was likely that the man had died. "This shows yet again that the situation is extremely dangerous and the Iraqis are continuing to behave in a ruthless and desperate way."

Whitehall sources said that the two other Britons and the American had been interviewed by a British official in Saudi Arabia. "We are satisfied that the man was shot by Iraqis."

Mr Waldegrave said threats by President Saddam against Britons trapped in Iraq and Kuwait would not deflect Britain from helping to reimpose international law throughout the Middle East. "We cannot ultimately be deflected from our central role in our attempt to reimpose international law by threats to individuals. It is a hard saying but it must be true. It was true in 1939. It is true now," he said on BBC Radio 4's *The World This Weekend* programme yesterday.

Iraq had a duty as a signatory of the fourth Geneva Convention to let Britons out of the occupied territory.

Last night's much heralded

Iraqi initiative was seen as an attempt to persuade world opinion that America had done nothing about Israel's conquest of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights in the 1967 war. It also suggested that a resolution of the Gulf emergency should be considered along with a withdrawal of the 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon.

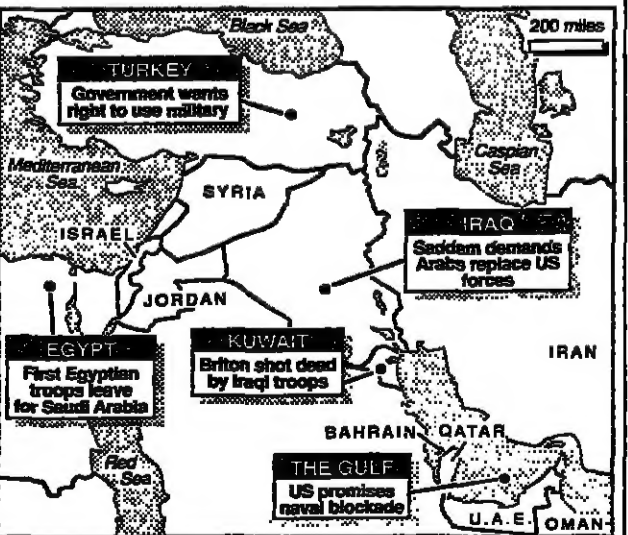
The Iraqi president issued a warning that he would fight if the terms of the initiative were not agreed. "If America and its allies will not accept the initiative, we will resist by force, with God's help," he declared. "They will leave this country with their tails behind them."

The Iraqis also tried to capitalise on pro-Iraqi and anti-Egyptian demonstrations in a number of Arab countries, including Yemen and Algeria, by attempting to revive the mood of Suez through the broadcast of stirring patriotic songs of that period to boost pan-Arab support for President Saddam. Earlier in the day, President Saddam appealed to Iraqi women to half their intake of food as sanctions began to bite and there were unconfirmed reports that Israel's airforce had been placed on alert.

Israel's military sensors detected key sections from reports out of Jerusalem dealing with the alert. The reports also maintained that, amid panic buying of gas masks throughout the Jewish state, batteries of anti-aircraft missiles had been moved up to the tense Jordanian border. Other Western sources claimed that Saudi Arabian anti-aircraft batteries fired for the first time at two Iraqi reconnaissance planes flying near the troubled border.

The official newsmagazine in Egypt announced emergency security measures to protect all Arab and foreign embassies in Cairo as well as the thousands of foreigners living in the city "in anticipation of hostile acts in the light of the latest events and developments in the Gulf region".

The British government's handling of the Gulf emergency, meanwhile, was bolstered by strong support in opinion polls over the weekend. About 83 per cent of those surveyed by Gallup for *The Sunday Telegraph* supported Margaret Thatcher's action in sending troops to the Middle East compared with 78 per cent support for the dispatch of the Falklands task force in 1982. In the Gallup poll a further 69 per cent backed the dispatch of further British forces if necessary.



Keeping in touch: President Bush using a telephone on his golf buggy to learn of yesterday's moves in the Gulf

Bush takes a tougher stance

From Susan Ellicott in Washington

THE United States appeared to shift its strategy in the Gulf to a more aggressive stance at the weekend, following preparations for the dispatch of a fourth aircraft carrier to the region and the release of plans to increase the number of American troops to 100,000.

Last week, the Bush Administration stressed that its presence in Saudi Arabia was strictly to help to defend the oil-rich country from aggression by Iraq, after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait 11 days ago. In addition, James

Baker, American Secretary of State, yesterday said that Kuwait formally asked the United Nations to begin its economic embargo against Iraq, and that Washington, in response, would start intercepting Iraqi oil shipments.

Amid the signs of a build-up of US forces in Saudi Arabia, Pentagon officials said that the US had moved Marine assault units and army anti-aircraft equipment into Saudi Arabia and was also sending a range of missiles, including surface-to-air Patriots, which have a range of more than 65 miles.

The missiles are guided by computer and would be useful to cripple an Iraqi air attack in the early stages of fighting.

Military officials said that the Pentagon has decided to send the John F. Kennedy and 10 support warships to the Mediterranean next week from Norfolk, Virginia.

The Pentagon declined to confirm its plans for the 5,300-crew Kennedy, which could join three US aircraft carriers already in the Middle East or replace the Eisenhower, which has been at sea for the past five months. The Pentagon has

refused to say how many troops have gone to the Middle East in response to the Iraqi crisis or how many it might eventually send in the largest US military airlift since the Vietnam war.

Dick Cheney, the US defence secretary, said yesterday in a television interview that the United States was not at war but would "have to deploy significant military force" to challenge Iraq's estimated 200,000 ground troops and 6,000 tanks. A large number of US Armed Services

Continued on page 28, col 3

INSIDE

Big hunt for snatched girl

More than 80 police officers with dogs, a navy helicopter, the army and hundreds of holidaymakers joined a search of the countryside around Bridport, Dorset, yesterday, after a girl aged seven was pulled through the window of her parents' caravan and abducted.

Gemma Lawrence was taken from the Haven Holiday Park, West Bay, Dorset, shortly before 5 am yesterday. Police say they are extremely concerned.

Drought fires

Temperatures in parts of England returned to the eighties yesterday, leading to a spate of grass and heath fires and long queues of traffic on roads and motorways. Surrey Fire Brigade said they answered 1000 calls over the weekend, making it the busiest since the drought of 1976.

Exam results

The publication on Thursday of this year's A level results will be closely watched by educationists and is expected to spark a fresh debate over reform of examinations for 18 year olds. The results are the first from those who took the GCSE, and there are fears of a slump in grades.

Polly Peck bid

Asif Nadir, chairman of Polly Peck, the international trading company, is to launch a takeover bid for the group, expected to be well above £1.65 billion, the current stock market value. Polly Peck was launched on the Stock market in the early 1970s as a maker of dresses.

Leeds degrees

Degrees awarded by Leeds University are published today.

INDEX

Arts	17-18
Births, marriages, deaths	13
Business	21-24
Court & Social	12
Crosswords	18-20
Education	14-15
Law Report	25
Leading articles	11
Letters	11
Obituary	12
Sport	27-32
TV & Radio	19
Weather	20

Doe troops mow down 21 refugees

TROOPS loyal to besieged President Doe of Liberia yesterday mowed down at least 21 civilian refugees after breaking out of an army base behind rebel lines.

Journalists arriving shortly after the killings counted some 15 bodies lying in an open drain just outside a Monrovia suburb. At least six more bodies lay scattered nearby.

Witnesses said the soldiers burst onto the main road from a dirt track leading to the 72nd Battalion army base, where they had been surrounded for over a week by rebels. They sprayed shots at refugees queuing at a rebel checkpoint. Those who hid in the drain were peppered with bullets. (Reuters)

Peace forces mass, page 9
Leading article, page 11

Double-figure inflation fear

By Colin Narbrough and Sheila Gunn

THE prospect of inflation reaching double figures for the first time in eight years will be the focus of attention in a welter of economic data to be published by the government this week.

The retail price index for July, to be published on Friday, is expected to edge up to an annual rate of almost 10 per cent from 9.8 per cent in June. However, the oil shock caused by developments in the Middle East will give inflation a further boost in the August figures and could continue to stoke inflation into the autumn, delaying any early cut in interest rates.

John Major, the chancellor, is preparing to meet growing unease among Conservative MPs over his economic strategy when the inflation rise is

announced. Although he had warned Conservative MPs to expect July's inflation figure to peak at around 10 per cent, he had comforted them with the prospect of better economic prospects in the autumn. Instead he is now likely to face a further rise in inflation to more than 10.5 per cent next month.

Though the Budget target of 7.25 per cent RPI inflation in the final quarter now appears to be unachievable, City analysts are still ruling out an early sterling entry to the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

Since the invasion of Kuwait, financial markets have

Continued on page 28, col 1

Biting harder, page 21

BBC bows out as RAF bombs on regardless

By Richard Evans

THE foot soldiers were tiring in the desert heat, entangled in a fruitless siege involving fanatical Islamic fighters. The camels were dying. The general was battle-hardened, but vain. The Egyptians could not hold out much longer, and the British rescue force was going to be too late.

The battle was a century ago but it was all too much for the BBC yesterday. *Khartoum*, the scheduled Sunday afternoon film, starring Laurence Olivier and Charlton Heston, was suddenly cancelled.

The movie, filmed in the desert alongside the Nile in 1966, is a mishmash of historical fact and Hollywood fiction which combines to tell the tale of confrontation in 1884-85 between Charles Gordon, the British general (Heston), and the Arab

Mahdi (Olivier), who besieged him in Khartoum in the Sudan.

With British forces now flying to join the multinational force opposing President Saddam Hussein, BBC chiefs took the view that screening a film depicting the defeat of British troops by Arab tribesmen, albeit more than a century ago, could prove insensitive and unsuitable during family viewing time.

Only a minute before the scheduled 3pm screening of *Khartoum*, a BBC special news item reported that the Foreign Office feared that a Briton trying to escape from Kuwait had been shot dead by Iraqi soldiers.

"With the safety of British people in the Gulf possibly at risk we felt it would have been insensitive to go ahead with the film," a BBC spokesman said yesterday. An announcer

said *Khartoum* was not being shown because of "events in the Middle East". Instead the BBC broadcast *Khartoum: East of Java*, a film about the huge volcanic explosion which took place at much the same time, in 1883.

Such sensitive concerns were clearly not uppermost in the minds of organizers of an RAF open day on Saturday who invented a "bomb the Iraqis" game which proved a great success. Airmen stuck an Iraqi flag on a model boat and children paid 10p to guide a model Tornado along a wire and drop a dart on the boat.

About 6,000 people attended the open day at RAF Leeming in North Yorkshire. A Tornado squadron is based at Leeming and has been put on alert for possible action in the Gulf. Mr Ronnie Campbell, Labour MP for

Blyth Valley, was not amused. "It's absolutely disgraceful. The Gulf situation is not a game, especially for the RAF. Some of our airmen could be coming back in black plastic bags, it's not something to joke about," he said. "It's like having a game in Ireland for people to bomb a soldier. It is particularly sick to involve children."

A spokeswoman for the base said Mr Campbell had over-reacted. "It was just a bit of fun, and we certainly did not intend to offend anyone. The sideshow was run at the open day for the children by RAF personnel. One of them saw an Iraqi flag on a sandwich packet and stuck it on the boat, that's all it was."

Proceeds from the open day will be split between the RAF fund and local charities.

Bhutto followers held as mother flies out

From Christopher Thomas in Karachi

PAKISTANI security forces raided the homes of scores of Bhutto supporters over the weekend, rounding up several key associates of the deposed Prime Minister, and her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, as the country drifted towards martial law.

Miss Bhutto's mother Nusrat, was delayed for hours at Karachi airport when she tried to board a London-bound plane yesterday morning. Miss Bhutto, speaking to *The Times* at her heavily fortified home in Karachi, said her mother had been placed on an exit control list forbidding her to leave the country.

"We wanted to know under what law, if there is democracy in the country, they had banned travel abroad," Miss Bhutto said. "Mummy said let us put it to the test. She went on board the plane with great difficulty and suddenly they said there is a bomb aboard. I think the only bomb that was on that plane was the news that my mother was on it."

She was eventually allowed to leave, but a close Bhutto associate, the head of the state-owned Housebuilding Finance Corporation, was taken off the plane.

The caretaker cabinet, which includes people from the Zia dictatorship era, has meanwhile fired the first shots in a campaign to curb the press, which for 20 months has enjoyed a freedom unprecedented in the country's 43-year history.

Other developments over the weekend also pointed to a hardening of positions. Police raided 50 homes before dawn yesterday and arrested at least eight people, two of them directly associated with Miss Bhutto's husband, in Karachi, capital of the riot-torn Sindh Province, a large number of troops have taken up positions in sandbagged bunkers. The operation could be a prelude for the second anniversary next Friday of the death of General Zia ul-Haq, the former dictator.

Four senior journalists and a newspaper executive were arrested on Saturday under alcohol prohibition laws as they left the official residence of a senior Indian diplomat in Islamabad. Intelligence officials took them to a police station, where they were held overnight and denied telephone calls for many hours to their families or newspapers.

Bhutto interview, page 8

"I had smoked a million camels, but never ridden one until now..."

It must have been the full moon which tempted me to such madness. The trip - three weeks in glorious November weather enjoying the magnificent desert cities of Rajasthan - was set to end in Jaipur.

Until someone mentioned the annual camel fair at Pushkar on the road from Jaipur.

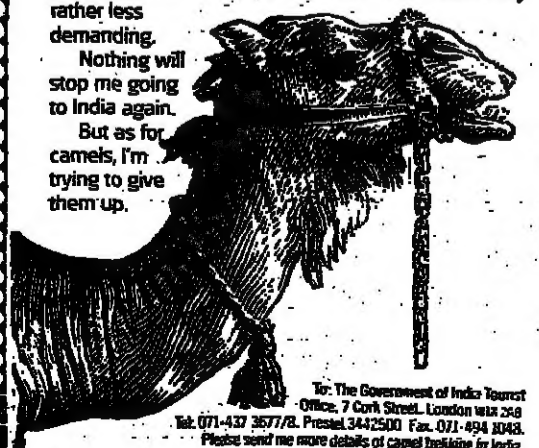
Despite being described as a horse designed by a committee, I've always had a soft spot for the camel. All went well until I was invited to ride one. Then I suddenly discovered that this toffee-nosed beast of burden could, when of a mind, display an extraordinary turn of speed. And that, though the ground was smooth, the ride was so bumpy that my teeth practically flew out of my head.

So ended my fantasy of being Lawrence of Arabia. I slid off (both camel and fair) and headed straight for a hot bath.

Next day, we pointed our jeep in the direction of Udaipur, where to my delight, I found life at the Lake City rather less demanding.

Nothing will stop me going to India again.

But as for camels, I'm trying to give them up.



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

STRATEGY

Desert Shield could be Bush's Vietnam

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AS AMERICA increases its military presence in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, with another carrier group dispatched to the region and reports in Washington of American troop levels rising to 250,000, the question has to be asked whether the mission of Operation Desert Shield is already being expanded to embrace the objective of a total military defeat of President Saddam Hussein and his army.

In his speech to the nation last week, President Bush described the American military intervention as a defensive operation, protecting Saudi Arabia from an invasion, with the further objective of forcing the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. But those two principal objectives take no account of the obvious questions that follow. What next? What if President Bush succeeds in returning Kuwait to its rightful owners? Can the American combat troops then go home?

Unless President Saddam is overthrown, the threat to the oil fields in Saudi Arabia, and elsewhere in the Gulf, and the disastrous consequences for the West, will remain. Even if the Saddam regime were to fall, the West will be reluctant to leave the Arab states in the Gulf to their own devices once again, without taking out some form of insurance policy.

That has to mean permanent basing rights for the Americans in Saudi Arabia and possibly elsewhere. Would the Gulf state Arabs be so thankful for America's help in ridding them of President Saddam that they would drop their past reluctance to have foreign bases on their territory and welcome a permanent American and possibly British military presence?

In approving the joint chiefs of staff contingency plan for Operation Desert Shield, President Bush would have been wise to recall the political and military lessons of Vietnam. The original American

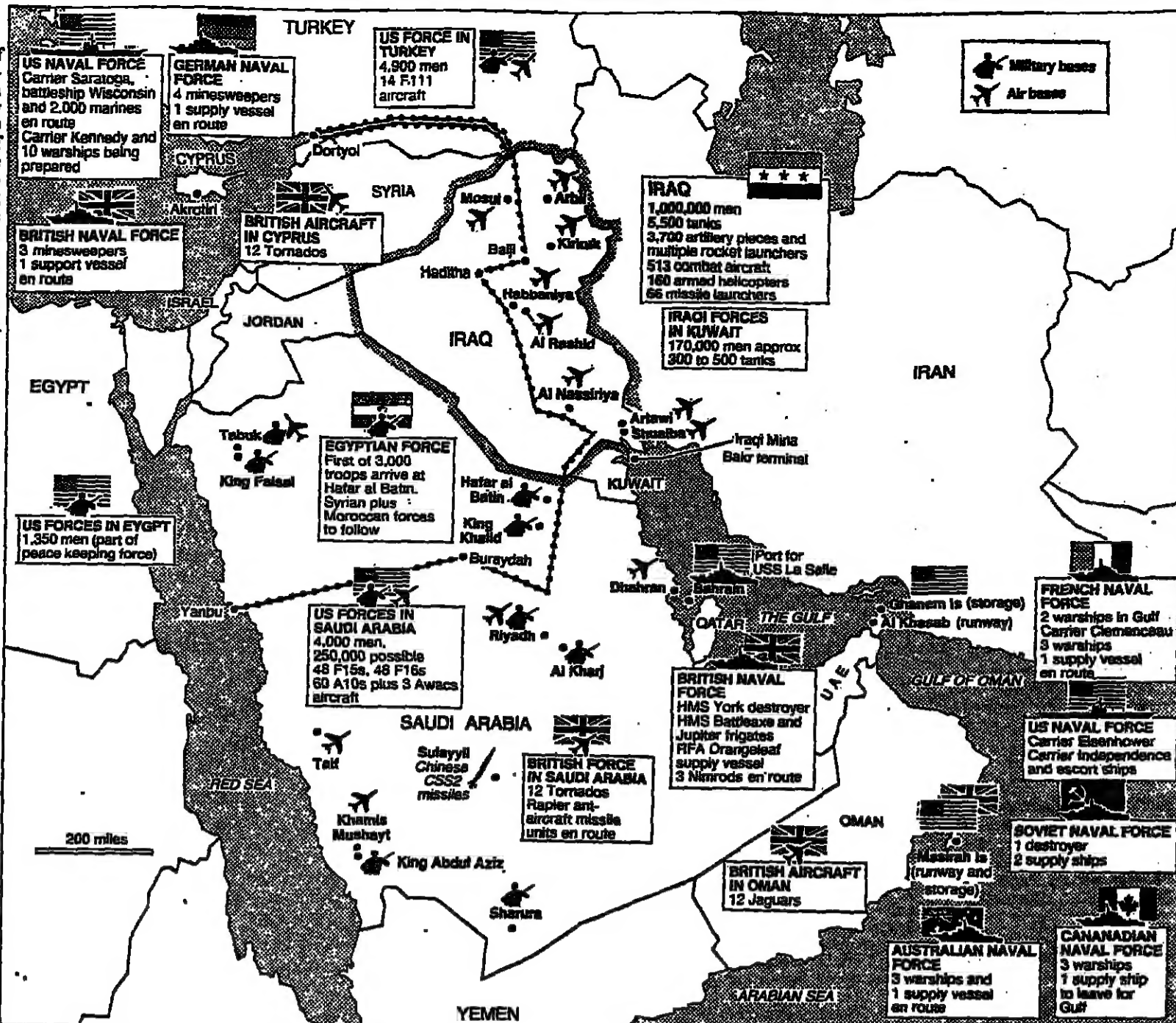
strategy in Vietnam was one of containment. In 1961, President Kennedy announced an increase in American military advisers from 900 to 16,000 over two years. By the end of 1965, the year the US air force began bombing North Vietnam, the first Marine combat troops had landed at Da Nang with a mission to defend the local airfield, there were 184,300 American servicemen in Vietnam. Two years later, there were 485,600, reaching a peak of 543,000 in April 1969.

The famous "Pentagon Papers", the internal defence department documents which were leaked, and the many analytical works written on Vietnam since the end of the war, criticised the way Washington entered the conflict in Southeast Asia with an open-ended commitment without any specific objectives.

President Reagan claimed that the Vietnam war was a noble cause undermined by lack of popular and military will. Today, as the United States continues to build the largest deployment of military forces since Vietnam, President Bush will realise the public support for Desert Shield will be critical.

At this stage, with emotional farewells at air bases and ports and the feeling that America is leading the world in a new noble cause, this time to oust an Iraqi dictator threatening to hold Western interests to ransom, public support can be guaranteed. But for how long? If the conflict provokes only military stalemate, how long will it be before the American troops are forced to go on the offensive?

This dilemma makes it imperative for President Bush to decide the ultimate objective for the American troops. If he is planning a land and air offensive, will the Arab countries that have agreed to send troops to Saudi Arabia — 3,000 from Egypt and possibly similar forces from Syria and



Morocco — join the battle? And what implications are there for Britain? If the American troops go on the offensive, it would seem inevitable that British ground forces would have to be sent to Saudi

Arabia. The instant dispatch of two fighter squadrons, Rapier anti-aircraft missiles, Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft and mine-sweepers to the region, demonstrates that the prime

minister is determined Britain should play its part in countering President Saddam. Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to refuse a request for troops, although at this stage there appears to be no rush to put airborne forces

on short notice. Most of the British military contingent will be in "battle position" by today with the 12 Jaguar strike aircraft based in Oman and 12 Tornado F3 air defence fighters already operating from a

Saudi base. Meanwhile America is on a war footing.

Biblical despot, page 10
Leading article, page 11
Letters, page 11
Dictator's wife, page 16

ISRAEL

Shamir warns of tough reply to attack

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

AS THE Israeli cabinet met yesterday to discuss the Gulf crisis, Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, warned President Saddam Hussein that Israel would exact "an eye for an eye" if Iraq attacked it. At the same time the cabinet sought to calm public opinion, declaring that the Israeli government "will continue to do all that is possible, based on Israel's experience, to meet any danger".

A wave of near-panic spread through the foreign community at the weekend with some British and other Western residents planning to send their wives and children home. The growing fear is that the Iraqi leader still expects attack Israel in a desperate attempt to unite the Arab world, or will launch missiles and chemical weapons at Israel in a final dramatic gesture if American forces try to oust him from Kuwait.

Israel has moved several batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles to the Jordan valley to intercept incoming Iraqi aircraft or rockets. Tel Aviv is 375 miles from Baghdad, giving Israeli forces "three to five minutes" in which to take action against missiles, according to military experts. "As for aircraft, they would not even get near Israeli air space," one source said. "We would blow them out of the sky. If Saddam does not know this, he will learn the hard way."

Israelis appear remarkably calm, with most expressing confidence in the country's military might and deep contempt for President Saddam and his threats. There was alarm at the end of last week when Iraq accused Israel of painting its warplanes in US markings for use in the Gulf. President Saddam has referred to the multinational force assembled in Saudi Arabia as "imperialist and Zionist".

But this appears to be one Middle East crisis in which Israel, at least so far, is not centrally involved. Moshe Arens, the defence minister, said the United States had constructed a "broad front" with the moderate Arab states against Iraq. There was therefore "absolutely no reason" for Washington to include Israel. "Israel is not a partner in this effort," Mr Arens said.

David Levy, the foreign minister, said it was "a fantasy" that Israel would be some sort of base for an expeditionary force and would do the work of others at the push of a button.

Six months ago Israeli leaders were expressing profound alarm over Iraq's development of chemical weapons and long-range missiles. Israeli officials still believe there is a threat of a chemical weapons attack. The authorities have ordered gas mask manufacturers to stop delivering anti-gas equipment for sale in private shops so that the authorities can stockpile it for distribution "when the time comes". Israel radio at the weekend advised residents to seal off an upstairs room with masking tape for use by the family in the event of a chemical weapons attack.

But a senior official said: "To the best of our knowledge" Iraq did not have chemical weapons warheads to put on its missiles, so that chemical weapons could only be delivered by aircraft. "We stand a very good chance of stopping them."

Yossi Olmert, the government spokesman, said: "We have an absolute ability to prevent an attack, and a great deal of ability to hit back massively."

Professor Gerald Steinberg, a defence expert at Bar-Ilan, said Iraq was developing a nuclear weapons capability in "an all-out effort". But he said the Osirak nuclear reactor knocked out by Israeli fighters in 1981 was still not operational, and Iraq was "at least three years away" from acquiring nuclear capability. Israel itself is believed to possess nuclear weapons.

Much of the alarm among foreigners appeared to be caused by anxious telephone calls from relatives in Britain and elsewhere. Western embassies were yesterday advising people to register in case of evacuation.

British Muslims divided

By LIN JENKINS

BRITISH Muslims failed to give a united response to the Gulf conflict yesterday when Kuwaiti community representatives walked out of a meeting designed to formulate

a joint policy. The Kuwaitis claimed that the meeting of 35 leading Muslim organisations in Britain ignored the main issue and refused to put their name to a joint statement. Khaled al-Hajeri, a Kuwaiti community leader, said: "We

have withdrawn from the meeting because they are not discussing the main issue. The main issue is the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the killing, the raping and the looting."

He said that the discussions, held under the chairmanship of Yusuf Islam, formerly Cat Stevens, the pop singer, had been skirting around the issue. Other factions at the meeting, at the Islamic cultural centre, near Regent's Park, London, also put dissenting views, in which the main call was for the withdrawal of American and British forces from Saudi Arabia.

The Islamic liberation party, Hizb ul-Tahrir, called for action against Israel and the American presence. It condemned all leaders, including President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, for oppression of Muslims.

The group was taking names of volunteers for a holy war against American forces in Saudi Arabia. It called for a single Arab land.

A call for Western withdrawal from Saudi Arabia was enthusiastically welcomed by most of the 200 men meeting. Mohammed Hujji, a London Muslim, said: "We want the American and English armies out. We just want a Muslim army to go to the holy land."

As representatives from the groups spent several hours in discussion, other men were outside in groups noisily debating the issues.

Among those represented were the Federation of Sunni Mosques, the British Muslim Action Front, the Bradford Council of Mosques and the Islamic Defence Council.

The Islamic Society for the Promotion of Religious Tolerance in the UK called for peace between the two sides. Its chairman, Hesham el-Essawy, said: "We condemn unreservedly the unlawful and cowardly occupation of the small nation of Kuwait by war attack Iraq."

BRITONS who fled from Kuwait arrived home yesterday and told of their fears that they could have been arrested and sent to Baghdad as they bribed local people to guide them through the desert to safety.

Darrell Holt fled with his three daughters, in a convoy of four cars with friends, using water and belongings as bribes to smooth their journey. Mr Holt said: "So many friends had tried and been turned back. There was always the risk that we might get arrested and sent off to Baghdad. We have friends who have been sent there."

"Another risk was getting lost in the desert with the children, so we took loads of water and lots of things we could give away for bribes. I have lost my radio telephone and everything," Mr Holt, a quantity surveyor from Somerset, lived

EUROPE

Italy considers military support for Gulf force

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN ROME

ITALY'S council of ministers will meet tomorrow to decide what military measures it will take in the Gulf. Gianni De Michelis, the foreign minister, meanwhile announced he will embark this week on a series of diplomatic contacts with leaders in the Middle East.

The most likely military option is sending a naval force into the Gulf, within a co-ordinated international plan mapped out by the Western European Union and other allies. Italian ships also could be sent into the eastern Mediterranean. However, it does not appear probable that an Italian air or land contingent will be sent to Saudi Arabia.

An opinion poll published

today in the *Panorama* news magazine shows little support for Italian military intervention. According to it, nearly 70 per cent of Italians are against sending either soldiers or ships.

Virgilio Rognoni, the defence minister, on Saturday told a joint session of the foreign affairs and defence commissions of the senate and chamber of deputies that the military was technically ready to carry out decisions which would involve it in a multinational force.

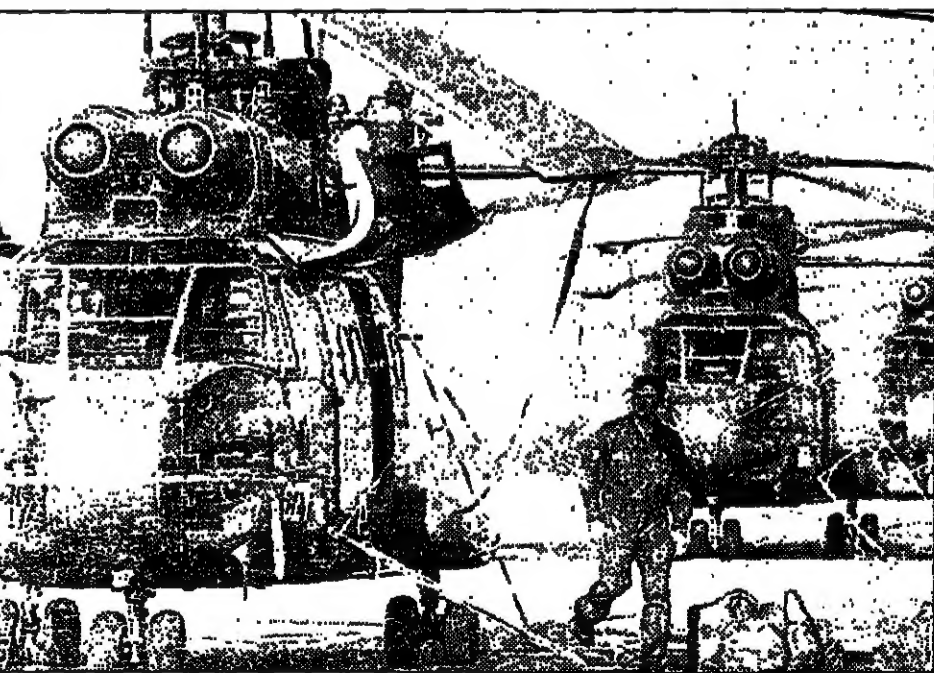
France: An "Arab solution" to the Gulf conflict remained "possible", Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, said in a weekend

newspaper interview in Paris. He was defending President Mitterrand's policy statement to this effect on Thursday (Alan Tiller writes).

The French position was in contrast to the pessimism about a peaceful solution, Arab or other.

M Dumas said France had sent materials and "technicians" to service French radar and other anti-aircraft systems in Saudi Arabia, but that these men would not act as soldiers.

Austria: Neutral Austria has agreed to allow US aircraft carrying troops and supplies to fly over its territory, but not those transporting arms (Andrew McEwen writes).



French Puma helicopters being made ready to join the carrier Clemenceau sailing for the Gulf today. Forty helicopters and four surveillance aircraft will be on board

Britons bribe their way to safety

By LIN JENKINS

BRITONS who fled from Kuwait arrived home yesterday and told of their fears that they could have been arrested and sent to Baghdad as they bribed local people to guide them through the desert to safety.

Darrell Holt fled with his three daughters, in a convoy of four cars with friends, using water and belongings as bribes to smooth their journey. Mr Holt said: "So many friends had tried and been turned back. There was always the risk that we might get arrested and sent off to Baghdad. We have friends who have been sent there."

"Another risk was getting lost in the desert with the children, so we took loads of water and lots of things we could give away for bribes. I have lost my radio telephone and everything," Mr Holt, a quantity surveyor from Somerset, lived

in Kuwait for 15 years and decided to leave for the safety of his daughters Michelle, aged ten, Amanda, aged six, and Caroline, aged four. "I have lost everything," he said.

During the three-hour journey to the Saudi Arabian border, Iraqi troops ordered cars to slow down but waved them on when they saw European faces. Once at the border, Saudi officials gave them food, drink and money for petrol. There were no Iraqis at the border, he said.

Graham Robb, from Aberdeen, also in the convoy of 14 escapees, said the decision to risk an escape attempt was a difficult one to make, as stories about other people who had been intercepted and taken to Baghdad circulated.

Anita Rawlinson, aged 26, an exhibition organiser from Skegness, Lincolnshire, disguised herself with a veil as she was guided across the desert

by a Bedouin farmer after three previous attempts to flee ended when Iraqi troops sent her back to Kuwait City. Adrian King, from Worthing, West Sussex, who escaped with his pregnant wife Anne and son Alexander, aged two, said that Iraqis at the border fired a machine gun to warn another car to stop.

An American girl aged ten, stranded for nine days by the Gulf conflict, crossed the Iraqi border into Jordan and flew to Paris to meet her parents yesterday.

Penelope Nabokov was a passenger on a British Airways jetliner that landed in Kuwait City one hour before Iraqi troops invaded on August 2.

She was among the passengers transferred to Baghdad on Tuesday by Iraqi authorities, but was subsequently turned over to the US Embassy. Penelope was among 11 Americans permitted to leave Iraq. (Reader)

Ex-pilot to lead UK forces

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AIR Vice-Marshal Sandy Wilson, a former fighter pilot aged 49, has been appointed commander of the British forces in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf in Operation Granby.

The defence ministry said yesterday that he was already in Riyadh, the Saudi capital. He is to be known as Air Commander British Forces Arabian Peninsula, and will have responsibility for the squadron of 12 Tornado F3 air-fighters in Saudi Arabia, the squadron of 12 Jaguar strike aircraft, now in Oman, the Rapier anti-aircraft batteries and the three Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft.

The three warships of the Royal Navy's Armilla Patrol, which are carrying out their normal duties protecting British merchant shipping in the Gulf, will remain under the command of the British Fleet headquarters at Northwood.

Defence ministry sources said that, as the senior British RAF officer, AVM Wilson would deploy the fighter squadrons at the request of the Saudi Arabian government. One official said: "There will be no unified command structure, like we have in Nato. AVM Wilson will not come under the command of the Saudi Arabians because he is a British officer. But the British are deployed on Saudi sovereign territory so he will listen to the needs of the Saudis."

AVM Wilson is commander of No 1 Group at RAF Strike Command in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. He did not serve in the Falklands but was posted to the South Atlantic after hostilities there ended as air commander at the headquarters of British Forces Falkland Islands and station commander at Port Stanley.

In 1978 he won the RAF's highest peacetime award for bravery, the Air Force Cross.



Wilson to head Britain's forces in Saudi Arabia

ADVERTISEMENT

IRAQ and KUWAIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION OF IMPORT LICENCES

Coming into force 9 August 1990

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Articles 2 and 5 of the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 (a) and now vested in him (b),

1. hereby modifies all individual import licences bearing serial numbers prefixed by the letter F, granted before the date of operation hereof, so as to exclude the importation into the United Kingdom of goods which originate in Iraq or Kuwait;

2. hereby revokes all other individual import licences, granted before 6 August 1990, which authorise the importation into the United Kingdom of goods which originate in Iraq or Kuwait.

This instrument shall come into force on 9 August 1990.

A.E. STODDART,
An Assistant Secretary
Department of Trade and Industry 8 August 1990

(a) S.I. 1954/23 (b) See S.I. 1970/1537.

IMPORT LICENCE

Amendment No.46 to the Open General Import Licence, dated 4th December 1987, granted by the Secretary of State.

Coming into force 9 August 1990

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Articles 2 and 5 of the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 (a) and now vested in him (b), hereby further modifies the Open General Import Licence granted by him on 4th December 1987 as follows:-

(1) In Article 2, for the words "Articles 3 and 4" there shall be substituted "Articles 3, 4 and 5".

(2) For Article 5 there shall be substituted the following:

"5 (i) Nothing in this Licence shall authorise the importation of any goods which originate in Iraq or Kuwait.

(ii) Nothing in this Licence shall affect any prohibition of the importation of any goods under or by virtue of any enactment other than section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939(a)."

(3) The Schedule shall be amended as follows:- Entries Nos. 11A and 11B shall be deleted.

This instrument shall come into force on 9 August 1990.

A.E. STODDART,
An Assistant Secretary
Department of Trade and Industry 8 August 1990

(a) S.I. 1954/23. (b) See S.I. 1970/1537.

BBC NEWS

Gulf Crisis
Hourly Update0839 500 800
(38p per minute)

OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT: THE MIDDLE EAST

INTERVIEW

Ozal believes Iran troops may support US-led force

FROM JAMIE DEITMER IN ANKARA

IRAN has put its armed forces on alert and may surprise the West by contributing to the international effort to force an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, according to President Ozal of Turkey. He said at the weekend that he had been in close touch with Tehran and that President Rafsanjani had told him Iranian troops were on full alert.

Mr Ozal emphasised that the two Nato air bases in Turkey could not be used by the Americans to launch air strikes against Iraq, but admitted that permission had been granted by Turkey for American aircraft to use the bases at Incirlik and Izmir to help supply and provide logistical support for the American combat group, led by the USS Saratoga, which is on its way to the eastern Mediterranean. "The bases can only be used if there is an attack on Turkey or an attack on Nato which includes Turkey," he said.

The president would not elaborate on the contribution Iran might make in the Gulf conflict beyond saying that Iran was "already making some kind of contribution". The president said that his country was taking military precautions but that these should not be interpreted as hostile by Iraq. The precautions are believed to include the discreet deployment of anti-aircraft defences around key military and industrial installations.

The government yesterday sought approval from the National Assembly to use the country's armed forces in the event of hostilities breaking out. The assembly's approval for the use of combat troops is required under the constitution. It was being emphasised by ministers last night that the move was just a precautionary formality. There is no suggestion that Tehran might be compelled to come to the military rescue of Kuwait, which helped finance Iraq's war effort in the eight-year Gulf war, diplomats said. Severely weakened by the war, its international isolation and

the demands placed on it by the recent earthquake, Iran is probably not economically or politically strong enough to support another military conflict with Iraq.

Tehran would undoubtedly feel uncomfortable if Iraq escaped from the confrontation strengthened and in possession of the Kuwaiti islands of Bubiyan and Warbah, which dominate the Shatt al-Arab waterway. Observers believe that President Rafsanjani may well see this as an opportunity to improve relations with the West and to attract much-needed investment into Iran.

Mr Ozal, clearly reveling in the praise heaped on him by President Bush and other Western leaders for his support of the UN trade embargo on Iraq, claimed the conflict showed how important Turkey still was for the West, despite the ending of the Cold War. He clearly sees Turkish admission to the European Community as a quid pro quo for his support of the sanctions against Iraq.

Much of what Mr Ozal had to say concerned the reasons why Turkey should be allowed to join the EC. He hinted that James Baker, the American Secretary of State, had indicated during his midweek visit to Turkey that America would support a renewed Turkish application to the EC.



Ozal reveals that Iranian troops are on full alert

Rafsanjani calls on his troops to be prepared

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NICOSIA

PRESIDENT Rafsanjani of Iran yesterday urged the military to remain prepared for any eventuality in the Gulf and said foreign forces had turned the region into a "powder keg", Tehran radio reported.

"We must always maintain our military preparedness and defensive capabilities in order to safeguard the security of the region, our revolution, and our interests," the radio quoted him as saying. The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, said he was speaking to a group of military officers.

"The presence of foreign forces has inflamed the Persian Gulf and the region has become like a powder keg," Mr Rafsanjani said. "Our armed forces have a very important responsibility for a region which could plunge into turmoil at any moment."

The state-run radio said in a commentary on Saturday that Tehran would not tolerate any change in the geography of the region, and warned that "Iran will undoubtedly not remain a spectator if this continues."

Mr Rafsanjani said avarice was behind Iraq's aggression. He added that it was predictable that such a move would lead to deployment of foreign forces in the region. "The fight is over conquest of a treasure, and this act is one of Iraq's more abominable acts."

The Iranians have been among the harshest critics of foreign intervention in the Gulf. Tehran radio indicated on Saturday that Iran was willing to co-operate with other Gulf states to put pressure on Iraq over its invasion of Kuwait. "Iran is prepared for any kind of co-operation with the countries of the region which may restore peace and tranquillity and prevent the presence and influence of the superpowers in the Persian Gulf," the state-run radio said.

The writer, a bank employee in Kuwait, aged 27, kept notes of her experiences after the Iraqi invasion. The Saudi Arabian woman and her family escaped from Kuwait, and she made her diary available.

WE WITNESSED the unthinkable: the invasion and conquest of Kuwait by fellow Arab troops. We first encountered their ugly tanks on the streets of Kuwait City. Eight days later we managed to escape to Bahrain. Here are my notes:

Thursday, August 2: This is a black day in modern Arab history. We Arabs should cover our faces in disgrace over this most shameful episode. An invasion over the weekend? Unexpected, much less believable.

As I approached the Gulf Bank, I saw many cars outside and people were inside to draw cash. Indians, Kuwaitis, Pakistanis, Egyptians, Palestinians, Americans, and others



Armed bodyguards flank Crown Prince Saad al-Sabah, the deposed prime minister of Kuwait, as he addresses a crowd of his countrymen in Cairo

MAN IN THE NEWS

Mubarak emerges as undisputed leader of the moderate camp

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN NICOSIA

NINE years after the assassination of Anwar Sadat, President Mubarak of Egypt has emerged from his predecessor's shadow to become undisputed leader of the moderate Arab camp, capable of galvanising opinion and of taking a pro-Western stance bitterly resented by radicals.

The unexpected agreement of 12 countries at Friday's emergency Arab summit to despatch a military force to the Gulf was a triumph for Mr Mubarak, who put his diplomatic reputation on the line by calling the meeting at less than 48 hours' notice.

While many of the presidents and kings looked physically worn down by the conflict and the dilemma it has posed for the Arab world, he was, characteristically, dynamic, cajoling his fellow leaders and personally condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The hour each day which he devotes to squash and working out in a Cairo gymnasium paid dividends as he combined strenuous diplomacy with the gruelling protocol of repeated visits to the airport in temperatures of more than 100°F (38°C) to personally greet the arrivals.

"It was Mubarak's show in every sense of the word," one diplomat said. "He stood head and shoulders above the others on the anti-Iraqi side and avoided the temptation to

fudge which many people had expected."

Mr Mubarak, formerly a Soviet-trained fighter pilot who went on to become a force commander, had decided in advance that he could secure enough backing for the force. Many Egyptian officers had been ordered to report to their units even before the final vote.

President Mubarak will now become the target for Baghdad-inspired terrorists, but officials claimed this would make little difference to a man noted for his stubbornness and courage. He was appointed vice-president in 1975 and never displayed any ambition to succeed Sadat. He was slightly injured when Muslim fanatics in army uniform used a military parade as cover to mow down Sadat.

For years, Mr Mubarak eschewed Sadat's flamboyant style of diplomacy and won a reputation for caution. He gradually won Egypt a place back in the Arab fold and is now waiting for the Arab League to move back to its old 12-storey headquarters in Cairo later this year.

Since winning a second six-year term of office at a dubious general election in 1987, he has emerged as a forceful political personality. But he has never had the success in dealing with Egypt's sick economy as he has enjoyed on the world stage. In

April, he sacked Field Marshal Mohammad Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, the deputy prime minister and defence minister, Egypt's second most influential politician, and is now said by aides to be strong enough to withstand the reported opposition to the new Gulf Arab force among some of the young officer class.

Aged 62, Mubarak has shown new leadership qual-

ities in his handling of developments and has so far succeeded in bringing most Egyptians in line behind his bold policy. But Egyptian commentators expect growing opposition from Islamic extremists. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has also thrown down the gauntlet by calling on ordinary Egyptians physically to block the Suez Canal to Western vessels.



Palestinians at Sidon carrying posters of President Saddam and Yasser Arafat, the leader of the PLO

Palestinian refugees vow vengeance on US

FROM REUTERS IN BEIRUT

THOUSANDS of Palestinian refugees, including armed guerrilla fighters, marched yesterday in a south Lebanon refugee camp vowing allegiance to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and vengeance against America.

Witnesses said the Palestinians, carrying pictures of Iraqi, Libyan and Palestine Liberation Organisation leaders and brandishing machine-guns, marched in Ain al-Hilweh camp near Sidon to protest against the Gulf deployment of Western troops.

Demonstrators chanted: "We sacrifice our blood and souls for Saddam." Speakers called the deployment of

American forces in Saudi Arabia a Zionist ploy.

In Amman three busloads of protesters tried to reach the American and Egyptian embassies and clashed briefly with police who turned them back, witnesses said.

About two hundred demonstrators at a Jordan University mosque trampled and burned American and Israeli flags. In Sanaa, in Yemen, pro-Iraq demonstrators gathered outside the US and Saudi embassies.

Israel Radio reported small-scale demonstrations by Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, with portraits of President Saddam held high.

Arabs build up desert force

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

HUNDREDS of Egyptian troops trained in chemical warfare arrived in Saudi Arabia at the weekend to form the spearhead of a proposed 10,000-strong pan-Arab force to protect the Gulf kingdom against a possible Iraqi invasion. The troops landed at the Saudi military base of Hafir al-Baten, 60 miles south of the Kuwaiti border.

A rapid-deployment force from the United States has been building up there, and the base also holds some 10,000 soldiers of the Peninsula Shield, a rapid-deployment force made up of units from the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

It was understood that the Arab troops would liaise with the international force led by the Americans but their degree of interdependence remained unclear. Iraq has said it will not tolerate any Arab cover for "American and Israeli aggression".

The Egyptian units were the first Arab deployment in the Gulf since the Iraqi invasion and came just hours after a majority of Arab leaders at their summit in Cairo last Friday night approved a plan to dispatch a pan-Arab force. Sources said three companies, totalling 210 men, arrived on Saturday and hundreds more commandos and paratroops landed yesterday. They were carrying equipment for defence against poison gas and chemical warfare. The deployment of up to 5,000 Egyptian troops is expected to be completed early this week.

Diplomats said Morocco would dispatch a similar number and President Mubarak of Egypt said Syria would also contribute to the pan-Arab force. Kuwait announced it would deploy the remains of its forces which escaped the Iraqi invasion. Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain had also asked for Arab troops to be sent in to help protect them against a possible Iraqi attack, according to the opposition *Waf* newspaper in Cairo.

Some diplomats said the joint Arab force would be a big psychological and symbolic blow to Iraq, but doubted its military significance. They said President Saddam Hussein could no longer claim he represented the whole Arab world.

Food the weakest link in Saddam defences

BY ANDREW MCEWEN DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein's appeal to Iraqis to eat less has raised international confidence that economic sanctions will weaken his domestic support.

Iraq is theoretically capable of feeding itself, and successive governments have said agriculture was the main priority in developing the economy. Poor management of land reform and environmental problems have undermined this aim. More than 25 per cent of imports before the embargo began was food.

The American agriculture department estimates that Iraq imported 2.1 million tons of wheat, 525,000 tons of rice, 347,000 tons of flour and 320,000 tons of maize in 1986. Iraq exports dates and grapes, but the value is small compared with its food imports. In 1987 food exports totalled \$511 million (£273 million at today's rates) against imports of \$1,934 million, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Iraq is probably capable of organising rationing and adjusting to lower feeding standards. The average food intake is among the highest in the Middle East, put by some sources at 3,000 calories a day. This was achieved by spending a larger proportion of oil income and loans on consumption than might have been supposed.

The American and British authorities believe that very little Iraqi oil will slip through the embargo. The hope is that Baghdad will have little cash to buy food and ship it to Kuwait's port facilities. Limited supplies are, however, expected to continue until a naval blockade comes into force.

The Foreign Office has so far reported no serious shortage of food in Kuwait or Baghdad and shops are said to have reasonable stocks. A Swiss-based grains trader estimates that Iraq had grain stocks sufficient for six months but that soy meal will run short sooner. Iraq's suppliers are countries which have sent or promised to send forces to defend Saudi Arabia, including the United States, Canada and Australia. While it could buy on the black market, the quantities needed are too great to escape notice.

Iraq is also thought to have enough sugar and cooking oil for several months, assuming consumption is reduced. But it imports about 280,000 tons of palm oil and 600,000 tons of sugar in a normal year, and would have difficulty in running such large quantities past a blockade.

The Economist Intelligence Unit says that Iraq is often seen as a rich agricultural zone, but the reality is different. Good quality land is scarce and water from the Tigris and Euphrates cannot be used to best advantage. Other problems include high soil salinity, variable rainfall and misuse of agricultural land. Although land reform began in 1958 it resulted in the state owning a large area, which proved inefficient. According to the FAO, production of wheat and barley fell by about half between 1975 and 1987.

Sri Lanka defies UN sanctions

FROM VITTHA YAPA IN COLOMBO

THE Sri Lankan government is extending credit facilities to Iraq to buy Sri Lankan tea, despite a United Nations call for sanctions against Baghdad. On a request by the Iraqi Tea Board, a week's extension on sales at the July 30-31 tea auction has been granted and credit is also expected to be given on this week's auctions.

The Sunday Times here said a cabinet meeting on Wednesday had discussed the sanctions question. On Thursday Ranjan Wijeratne, the plantation minister and deputy defence minister, said Sri Lanka would continue to sell tea to Iraq. "Sanctions are for poor countries, and not for poor countries like Sri Lanka," he said.

Iraq is the second largest purchaser of Sri Lankan tea, after Egypt. Sri Lanka exported \$2.8 million pounds of tea to Iraq worth 1.54 billion rupees (£21 million).

Colombo is considering a line of credit to Iraq, the paper said. At the United Nations Daya Perera, Sri Lanka's permanent representative, has been asked to clarify whether food exports to Iraq are covered by the sanctions.

Invasion diary records a black day in history

The writer, a bank employee in Kuwait, aged 27, kept notes of her experiences after the Iraqi invasion. The Saudi Arabian woman and her family escaped from Kuwait, and she made her diary available.

WE WITNESSED the unthinkable: the invasion and conquest of Kuwait by fellow Arab troops. We first encountered their ugly tanks on the streets of Kuwait City. Eight days later we managed to escape to Bahrain. Here are my notes:

Thursday, August 2: This is a black day in modern Arab history. We Arabs should cover our faces in disgrace over this most shameful episode. An invasion over the weekend? Unexpected, much less believable.

As I approached the Gulf Bank, I saw many cars outside and people were inside to draw cash. Indians, Kuwaitis, Pakistanis, Egyptians, Palestinians, Americans, and others

were outside the building. Some were yelling "Go home, go home... Iraq has invaded Kuwait."

I drove home. Troops were streaming in and heavy vehicles rumbling down Istiklal (Independence) Boulevard. No bombing, no shooting. Friends called and told my family to get ready for war. How the hell do you get ready for war? Well, fill the bathtubs with water, buy as much canned food as possible. Buy water, call your kin and see if they have any plans to escape. Then, wait. We turned on the radio and took it, along with mattresses, down to the basement.

Friday, August 3: Whatever little sleep we could have had. It was at that point that we heard bombs. The Iraqis were coming from the centre of the town. They were loud. We did not go out at all...

There were about five radio sets turned to the BBC, another on Voice

of America, Saudi Arabia, Dubai, and Iraq. It was horrible to hear what they (Iraqi radio) said, especially since we knew that they were all lies - that Sheikh Jaber was bad and that the Iraqis were in Kuwait to save its people...

Saturday, August 4: We woke up to the sound of bombs. They were coming from an area called Kifan, where young Kuwaitis had obtained rifles and were harassing the Iraqis. We were proud of them.

Friends called and said the Iraqis were looting shops and houses of rich people who were abroad. They said the Central Bank was looted too, along with car showrooms.

We heard distant shelling and were told the Iraqis were trying to silence Kuwaiti guns at Shuwaikh.

Sunday, August 5: The Iraqis installed a new government, a joke of a government, a group of young Iraqis who tried over television to tell us

they were Kuwaiti. Their accent betrayed their real nationality... Wednesday, August 8: We listened to the radio newscast. A friend called to see if we wanted to leave Kuwait. We refused. The BBC said that this afternoon there would be an important announcement by Saddam. It was also the same evening that President Bush talked.

At the same time there was a demonstration in our area. I wanted to go, but I had to make a choice. Bush's speech seemed to have priority because what he said would make a difference. Our friends came over. I cried when Mr Bush said he wanted the American people to pray for the men and women who will be fighting for the principles of freedom and democracy...

An American friend of my father's had a heart attack...

Thursday, August 9: I went to hospital to visit the American and

his wife and give them a radio set to listen to the news. When I returned home a friend of ours called Nasser was there to offer us an escape plan, which we accepted.

It pained our hearts to leave Kuwait. I am Saudi Arabian, but I have lived all my years here in this country. Friends told my father the Iraqis had rounded up foreigners, mainly American and British, and taken them to Baghdad as hostages.

Shortly after 11 in the morning Nasser came and picked us up. We took what we can, some of our gold and important papers and left. My heart was tearing up as we drove down Fahad Road, where two other families in their cars joined us.

We were stopped at an Iraqi checkpoint. Nasser argued with one of the soldiers who let us through. We saw Iraqi soldiers near the border. Nasser stopped, then turned right to the desert. (AP)

Downing Street strives for a warmer atmosphere

By JOHN WINDER

A REPORT on how to keep 10 Downing Street warm and well-lit at the lowest possible cost is being prepared for Margaret Thatcher. The prime minister has taken a close interest in year-long energy audit of all government offices but her own headquarters, one of the oldest buildings in government service, has been a special problem.

An expert on energy efficiency will arrive within a few days and be given the run of Number 10 to suggest ways of saving fuel. He will look at all aspects of energy

consumption and give his report direct to the prime minister when it has been completed.

Mrs Thatcher said that every resident and visitor to the building had to enter and leave through the famous front door, in cooler seasons letting in a gale of fresh cold air about 800 times a day to fight the central heating system of the 300-year-old building.

The character of Britain's most famous entrance and exit, and of the building itself has to be maintained while its energy efficiency sets an example to the nation. Another difficulty is the provision of

double-glazing for the many windows in such a historic building.

The work recommended by the expert, appointed by the property services agency, could be carried out by the agency but 10 Downing Street, with other government departments, is free to call on other organisations to carry out whatever construction or conversion work is needed. The agency confirmed yesterday that it could carry out the kind of work likely to be required.

A campaign to achieve fuel savings in all government departments was launched a year ago by Cecil Parkinson when he was

still energy secretary. He set a target of £45 million savings, 15 per cent of the government offices' fuel bill, in the following five years, and departments have been reporting their first successes in recent months. The man Mr Parkinson put in charge of the campaign, Peter Morrison, has now left that department to become Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary aide and could be consulted by the prime minister when she gets her copy of the report.

The defence ministry is saving £100,000 a year by draught-proofing various units at the Royal Aeronautical Establishment at Farnborough; the transport department

expects to get back in two years the £16,000 it spent on putting reflectors behind lighting in one of its offices; the Scottish Office is already saving more than £20,000 a year, 1 per cent better than Mr Parkinson's original target.

One of the shining examples in energy efficiency is the Home Office, claiming a 33 per cent improvement from investing £1,200,000 in energy saving projects in 1989-90, while its prison service has already saved 22 per cent in energy costs in the past five years, even though the numbers of prisons and prisoners have both risen.

Hot spell sparks heath fires

FIREFIGHTERS struggled to contain a spate of grass and heath fires yesterday as temperatures in parts of England returned to the eighties.

Flames swept across bone dry grass at Chobham Common in Surrey, forcing 50 gypsies to abandon their caravans and run to safety. Police evacuated houses near by and firemen hosed down gardens to prevent the flames spreading to the buildings. Traffic on the M3 was delayed as the fire burnt just yards from the road and thick smoke billowed across the carriageway.

A fire brigade spokesman said: "The cloud of smoke can be seen 20 miles away. It's yet another very big fire in our tinder-dry woodland."

Other motorists were delayed by lengthy tailbacks when the A3 was closed at Thursley Common in Surrey as more than 30 firemen tackled a fire on common land. The Surrey Fire Brigade answered nearly 1,000 calls over the weekend, making it their busiest period since the 1976 drought.

Temperatures in London reached 84F (29C) yesterday, as most of southeast England enjoyed hot, dry weather. Elsewhere it was cooler, with temperatures in the north reaching only the upper sixties.

More dry, warm weather is expected this week, adding to drought fears. In London there has been no substantial rainfall since July 6, when just 3.7mm fell.

Most of the country is expected to have dry weather today but isolated showers may fall in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, and southwest England. Although temperatures are expected to be slightly lower than the weekend, light winds will add to the dangers of fire by fanning flames.

Roads in Essex around Saffron Walden were closed as firemen brought a fire on 1,000 acres of land under control.

Other grass fires closed the A404 in Buckinghamshire near High Wycombe and the A4155 at Marlow. In Sussex smoke drifted across parts of the M23 and police ordered lower speed restrictions.

A German holidaymaker drowned yesterday at Eastbourne in East Sussex. Julie Spahn, 66, was pulled unconscious from the sea, but attempts to revive her failed.

Employers urge oil workers to ignore strike call

By KERRY GILL

CONTRACT workers due to begin their fourth wildcat strike in ten days on North Sea oil and gas platforms were urged last night to take no notice of the latest call-out by the unofficial Offshore Industry Liaison Committee.

Several thousand contractors' men are expected to stop work for 24 hours today as part of their campaign to improve working conditions and safety offshore. They may be joined by hundreds of colleagues working on the mainland.

The liaison committee aims to show its strength by calling out workers sent offshore to take the place of strikers who were flown home after the previous three stoppages. The Offshore Contractors' Council, which represents the employers, issued a statement to the men saying: "We wish

you to continue to work and use the laid-down grievance procedures so that we can resolve this dispute." The council accused strike leaders of misleading the men and insisted that they could elect a union member to represent them on offshore safety committees.

Ronald McDonald, chairman of the liaison committee, said that he was confident that a large number of the estimated 10,000 men working offshore would heed the strike call. "The men offshore have had their meetings and decided they are going to go for it," he said.

Last week, the employers said that they had no intention of reinstating the 1,000 men dismissed for taking part in the sit-ins and considered that the official unions had lost control over the dispute. With

the strikers determined to continue taking wildcat action, the oil companies are preparing themselves for a long dispute. Oil production, mainly carried out by people employed directly by the oil companies, has not yet been affected, but there are fears that increased output, scheduled for the autumn, could be affected if essential maintenance is not completed in time.

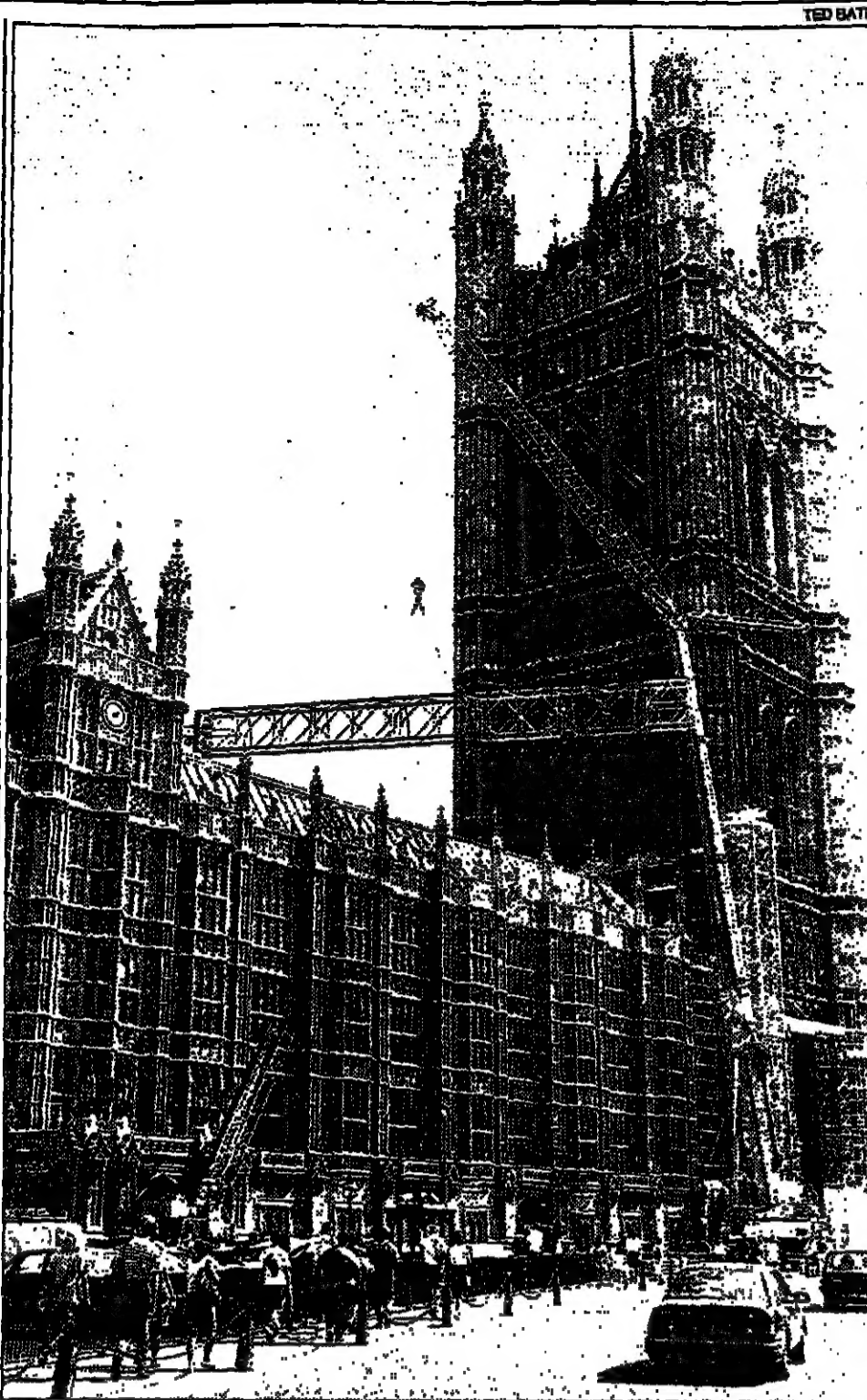
Yesterday, strike leaders said that some mainland workers may strike in sympathy with their offshore colleagues.

It is expected that up to 80 platforms and rigs could be affected by today's strike, including up to 30 in the southern gas fields of the North Sea.

About 300 workers are still staging sit-ins on Shell's Brent field, but platforms have been manned by replacement workers flown from the mainland. They were asked to sign no-strike agreements. The liaison committee has told the men to sign the documents, arguing that they are not binding.

Up to 4,000 men have taken part in the previous 24-hour strikes and more than 1,000 men staged sit-ins in the days following the wildcat action. That number has since dwindled to about 300 in the North Shetland basin.

The UK Offshore Operators Association has said that if maintenance schedules slip back Britain may not be able to achieve self-sufficiency in oil, planned for the end of October.



Uplifting sight: a crane edging scaffolding around the Victoria tower at the Palace of Westminster for restoration work on the mid-nineteenth century building

Excellence of NHS 'threatened by trusts'

THE National Health Service's international reputation for excellence is threatened by the creation of self-governing trusts for hospitals, the British Medical Association and 77 other health service organisations said yesterday.

The group, which includes the Royal College of Nursing, community health councils, and the District Nursing Association, is highly critical of the government's health service reforms. The government wants most hospitals to be self-governing by the mid-1990s and is consulting interested parties on the creation of the first wave of hospitals being put forward to become trusts. The group said, however, that health services should be planned and developed to meet the needs of the community.

Comprehensive and integrated services should be provided locally, and equality of access to a high standard of care must be maintained, the group said in a statement. "High-quality research, teaching and innovation have given the NHS an international reputation for excellence. The changes to the NHS, and in particular the creation of self-governing trusts, threaten these principles."

The group has drawn up a six-point framework which it believes essential if services are not to suffer under the reforms. They include taking account of the views of patients and staff during consultation on the setting up of self-governing trusts; planning and integrating services through collaboration not competition; establishing local safeguards to protect quality, access to services and patients' rights; and funding all NHS services adequately and fairly.

ADVERTISEMENT

IRAQ and KUWAIT STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The Export of Goods (Control) (Iraq and Kuwait Sanctions) Order 1990

Made 8 August 1990
Coming into force 9 August 1990

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939(a) and now vested in him (b), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:-

Citation, commencement and interpretation
1.-(1) This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) (Iraq and Kuwait Sanctions) Order 1990 and shall come into force on 9 August 1990.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, any expression used in this Order shall have the meaning it bears in the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1989 (c).

Prohibition on exportation to Iraq and Kuwait
2.-(1) Subject to article 3 of this Order, all goods are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom to any destination in Iraq or Kuwait, or to any destination in any other country for delivery, directly or indirectly, to a person for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait.

(2) Any licence granted by the Secretary of State under any other Order relating to the control of exports made by virtue of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939, and any licence granted under any other enactment prohibiting or restricting the exportation of goods, shall be subject to paragraph (1) of this article.

Exceptions
3. Nothing in article 2 of this Order shall prohibit the exportation of any goods under the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State under this Order, provided that all conditions attaching to the said licence are complied with.

Enforcement
4. Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1989 (customs powers for demanding evidence of destination, offences in connection with applications for licences and conditions attaching to licences, and declarations as to goods and powers of search) shall apply for the enforcement of the provisions of this Order as they apply for the enforcement of the said Order of 1989.

Modification and revocation of licences
5. Any licence granted by the Secretary of State in pursuance of article 3 of this Order may be modified or revoked by him at any time.

R. J. MEADWAY,
An Under Secretary,
Department of Trade and Industry 8 August 1990

(a) 1939 c.69.
(b) See SI 1970/1537.
(c) SI 1989/2376, amended by SI 1990/128, 735, 893 and 1588.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order prohibits the export, without a licence under the Order from the Secretary of State, of all goods to Iraq and Kuwait, or to any other destination where the goods are to be delivered to a person for the purposes of a business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait.

Carbon dating may be inaccurate by 3,500 years

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

CARBON 14 dating, the widely used technique for assessing the age of ancient remains, could be inaccurate by as much as 3,500 years, researchers at Columbia University, New York, say.

The reason could be fluctuations in the amounts of carbon 14 produced in ancient atmospheres which in turn causes an imbalance of isotopes in remains, a balance crucial to the workings of the carbon dating method.

The researchers have been comparing carbon dating with a new technique, uranium thorium dating, on a fossil reef off Barbados. They have concluded that the accuracy of the carbon technique for objects more than 8,000 years old deteriorates markedly, with the gap growing larger especially after 40,000 years.

Colin Renfrew, professor of archaeology at Cambridge University, whose championing of carbon dating in the early 1970s proved the unreliability of historical records from ancient Egypt, said that he was neither surprised nor surprised by the American findings. "At around 15,000 years you get towards the limits of the method's use," he said. "It is perfectly reasonable that the whole of radio carbon dating needs stretching before 8,000 years ago but this does not mean radio carbon dating is imprecise."

The historical records of Egypt, upon which archaeologists had created a chronology of human events, and which professor Renfrew dis-

credited, were shown by studies of tree rings to be unreliable. Scientists compared carbon-dated wood and rings from the Bristle Cone Pine, the oldest living species, and found that carbon dating was inaccurate by 1,000 years.

Professor Renfrew said that the new findings did not carry a similar impact because "when we get back beyond 4,000 BC we have no historical dates available. The findings may mean objects are older in calendar years before 8,000 years but this does not change their relationships in any significant way." He said that what will validate the American findings will be an extension of the tree ring research beyond 6,000 BC allowing scientists to calibrate the carbon method more precisely for more distant dates.

Although the American findings are unlikely to have the same impact on the history records as the calibration of carbon dating by tree rings, the Columbia University research might have important implications for scientists studying the ice-ages, sea-level fluctuations and global warming patterns. Researchers believe that Earth orbits trigger these climatic changes but have found significant disparities between astronomical records and carbon dating of climatic events.

The last great Ice Age has been dated to about 18,000 years ago whereas calculations using the Earth orbit cycles puts the event to around 21,000 years ago.

UK gold rush is just flash in the pan

WHILE the moors of Dumfries and Galloway are unlikely to become a second Klondike, 40 gold prospectors converged on the tumbling Mencknock Water for the British panning championship at the weekend (Kerry Gill writes).

The event, near Wanlockhead, Scotland's highest village, also offered some practice before the world championships in the Yukon later this month.

Because of the dearth of gold found in the Mencknock, once a fabled source, no one was observed kicking open the door of the Wanlockhead ex-servicemen's club shouting "scatter the whiskies". Instead, each panner was given a bag of

gravel containing a fixed quantity of gold flecks. The quickest prospectors to recover the flecks, sifting the gravel with water from the Mencknock, went on to contest two more rounds.

Colin Kimberley, aged 34, of Stourbridge, West Midlands, won, having found 19 flecks out of 20 in the final. He and three others will represent Britain in Canada on August 26.

Last year's British champion, John Krenck, of Halifax, West Yorkshire, who will also go to the Yukon, said: "The secret is knowing how to manipulate the pan, being able to work quickly and having a good eye for the golden specks. It's back-breaking work, but great fun."

Unemployment 'costs £13bn a year'

By DANIEL TREISMAN

UNEMPLOYMENT costs the country more than £13 billion a year in benefit payments, administrative costs and lost tax revenues, a research group says in a report today.

In its monthly *Working Brief*, the Unemployment Unit estimates a total annual cost to the Exchequer of £8.396 for each unemployed claimant. The report comes after government figures showed that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose in June for the third consecutive month.

Benefit payments, admin-

istrative costs and payments from the redundancy fund amounted to £5,062 million in the 1989-90 financial year, the report says. Lost income tax cost the Exchequer an estimated £3,436 million net, lost national insurance contributions £2,824 million, and lost indirect tax revenue £2,025 million.

The study comes as three consecutive months of increases in the underlying jobless rate prompt fears of an economic slowdown. Unemployment rose by 5,600 in June to a total of 1,617,000,

according to the Department of Employment's seasonally adjusted count. This followed rises of 4,900 in May and 2,200 in April, after 44 months of decline in the seasonally adjusted rate.

Paul Convery, a researcher with the unit, said: "Unemployment has started to rise again, and with it, the costs are mounting."

Besides the £13 billion loss to the Exchequer, unemployment had other costs to individuals and families, as well as social costs borne by welfare and health services and by

local government, Mr Convery said.

"No modern economy can genuinely absorb £13 billion a year in benefits and lost revenue," he said. "This expenditure could be more productively spent in providing quality training, work creation initiatives and lasting incentives for the private sector to recruit the long-term unemployed."

The Unemployment Unit is a research and campaigning organisation funded by the London Boroughs Grants Committee and charitable donations.

Police move in chess mystery

THE hunt for a divorced English woman whose disappearance sparked international interest after it was linked to a bizarre chess problem was stepped up by Irish police yesterday.

Detectives from the Dublin serious crime squad who are taking over the case have issued photographs of Mrs Teresa Terry, from Preston, Lancashire, who vanished while on a visit to Ireland in January with two male friends. The photograph has also been circulated to all hotels and guest houses in the southwest of Ireland.

The worldwide fascination with the case followed an appeal by Lancashire police to Raymond Keene, chess correspondent of *The Times*, to solve a complicated puzzle allegedly devised by a man detained in custody and resembling a chess endgame. According to the police a man

has admitted burying Mrs Terry somewhere in the southwest of Ireland, but denies murdering her.

Mr Keene's explanation for the riddle satisfied most chess scholars, and the story gained worldwide publicity on the strength of his efforts. Hundreds of callers bombarded the police with alternative ideas, but no new evidence came to light.

Yesterday the Irish police said that Mrs Terry arrived with two men on a ferry from Holyhead on January 19 before hiring a car in Dublin the day after. They are believed to have stayed in hotels and guest-houses in the Limerick, Tipperary and North Cork area before returning the car on January 23.

A spokesman said: "It's a bizarre case. We don't know if it is a murder investigation or simply a missing person investigation."

Barbara Copley, of Wem, Shropshire, also going to the world championships in Dawson City, is the present British women's champion. "I got involved through my interest in geology. It is a great hobby. It gets you out into the open air and you meet a lot of other enthusiasts. In three years I have found enough gold to make a ring or a small piece of jewellery," she said.

Grouse shooting protest

By DANIEL TREISMAN

SPORTSMEN taking to the heather today for the start of the grouse shooting season, face disruption from more than 300 hunt saboteurs pledged to beat them to the moors and stand in front of their guns.

The anti-blood sports campaigners are planning "non-violent direct action" to disrupt shooting in the four-month season.

Saboteurs will form beat lines to tramp through the brush scaring birds away, and will surround and occupy the hunters' earth or stone butts. Any shooters still undaunted will find saboteurs standing in their line of fire. Volunteers will visit moors in Wales, the northwest, the northeast, Yorkshire and Scotland.

Ben Ponton, spokesman for the Hunt Saboteurs Association, said that the group was used to dealing with irate hunters but had not experienced an aggressive reaction in past years. "Smoke comes out of their ears, but they find themselves unable to do anything," he said.

In the first few days of the season after the "Glorious Twelfth", up to 800 grouse may be killed on the better-stocked moors, Mr Ponton said. The season starts today because it is illegal to shoot grouse on a Sunday. Hunt saboteurs also say that moors are being scarred by drainage systems designed to promote the growth of heather, the main habitat of grouse, to the detriment of other wildlife.

25 held as revellers pelt police

Twenty-five people were arrested yesterday after police breaking up an acid house party in Carlisle were pelted with stones by a crowd of 200 teenagers, who then went on the rampage, looting a city store and causing thousands of pounds worth of damage.

Five police were injured, two seriously, in the early morning riots, which began when 60 police moved in on a derelict warehouse in the Willow Holme area of Carlisle.

Mining enquiry

The leader of the International Miners' Organisation, Alain Simon, will this week face questioning by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers over his role in the alleged mishandling of £1.8 million worth of donations sent to support the 1984 national pit strike. Mr Simon, the general secretary of the IMO, will answer questions from the NUM enquiry team on Thursday.

Prisoner dies

A teenage remand prisoner at Armitley prison, Leeds, has died in hospital after being found hanging from his cell bars.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000, bond number 13KB 956862, winner lives in Newbury; £50,000, bond number 8PP 928142, winner lives in Crew; £25,000, bond number 20DW 967342, winner lives in Winchester.

Results of A-levels may show GCSE difficulties

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THIS year's A-level results, to be published on Thursday, may expose difficulties in the transition from the GCSE that will hasten the reform of examinations for 18-year-olds.

The results will be the first to come from a year group which took GCSEs, rather than the former O-levels, at 16. They will be watched particularly closely by critics of the new examinations, who say that standards are suffering.

Although the examination boards yesterday dismissed reports of a slump in A-level grades as speculation, many teachers expect results to be poorer in subjects that rely

heavily on the accumulation of facts. Mathematics, languages and sciences are seen as danger areas.

John MacGregor, the education secretary, is committed to the introduction of a new system of examinations for 18-year-old pupils by 1994. Any significant drop in results will increase pressure for an earlier change.

The School Examinations and Assessment Council is due to give its advice soon on possible reforms, and is expected to place more emphasis on the new AS level in an effort to broaden the sixth-form curriculum.

John Sutton, general secretary of the Secondary Heads' Association, said yesterday that the traditional didactic approach of A-levels had been a jolt to pupils after the GCSE.

The general impression we have been receiving from our members is that the reforms at 16-plus would need to be followed by changes in style and content at 18-plus," he said.

Several examination boards have already changed the syllabus in some subjects to make A-levels more compatible with the GCSE. Last week the Joint Matriculation Board announced changes in history examinations that will give almost one-third of the marks for course work and increase the credit given for historical research.

Mr MacGregor wants a range of core skills to be included in all A-level syllabuses but is committed to keeping the examination without fundamentally altering its character. He favours increasing use of the AS level to introduce sixth formers to new subjects and ensure breadth in their studies.

Examining boards offering A-levels with a more practical bias to help the transition from the GCSE have reported an increase in applications. The Associated Examining Board recorded a 50 per cent increase in English, for which half the marks are awarded for course work, and similar rises for language courses which emphasise communication skills rather than literature.

David Jewell, chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, said that the transition from GCSE to A-level may have been easier in independent schools because the knowledge that most pupils would stay on until the age of 18 encouraged different teaching methods for younger age groups. "Our pupils have not found it significantly more difficult; they have just found it different," he said.

Schools Out by Andrew Wallace (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ; £10)

Education, pages 14, 15

Drug cuts baby deaths in trial

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

HUNDREDS of premature babies could be saved every year by a drug being tested in British hospitals, according to early research results.

The drug has been shown to reduce deaths from respiratory distress syndrome, the most common cause of death in premature infants, by 40 per cent. Such babies are deficient in a natural substance called surfactant, which normally coats the inside of the lungs, stopping them from collapsing.

The product on trial is a synthetic substitute, called Exosurf Neonatal, which last week was approved for use in America by the US Food and Drug Administration. About 3,000 babies, most of them weighing less than 3lb at birth, are likely to be given the treatment in the British trial, which involves almost 100 neonatal intensive care units and is expected to run until the end of next year. So far,

600 babies have been included.

Adrian Grant, director of the perinatal trials service at the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, where the project is being co-ordinated, said: "The evidence is sufficiently convincing to make me feel that the drug should become available to those babies most at risk."

Conventional treatment for respiratory distress syndrome involves placing the infant on a mechanical ventilator providing high concentrations of oxygen until the baby is able to breathe unaided. The drug is given in a solution through a ventilator tube.

Exosurf Neonatal is made in America by Burroughs Wellcome. However, a British surfactant substitute, called Artificial Lung Expanding Compound, and one developed in Sweden and Italy, called Curosurf, are also undergoing clinical trials in Britain.

Ford car prices rise

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

PRICES of Ford cars will be increased today for the third time this year, outstripping the rate of inflation.

Britain's biggest car company has told dealers to mark up prices of some of the company's most popular models by 3.9 per cent, adding almost £250 to the cheapest Fiesta model. The move comes after a 4.4 per cent rise in January and 3.9 per cent extra levied in April to take cumulative increases to 12.2 per cent in the first eight months of the year.

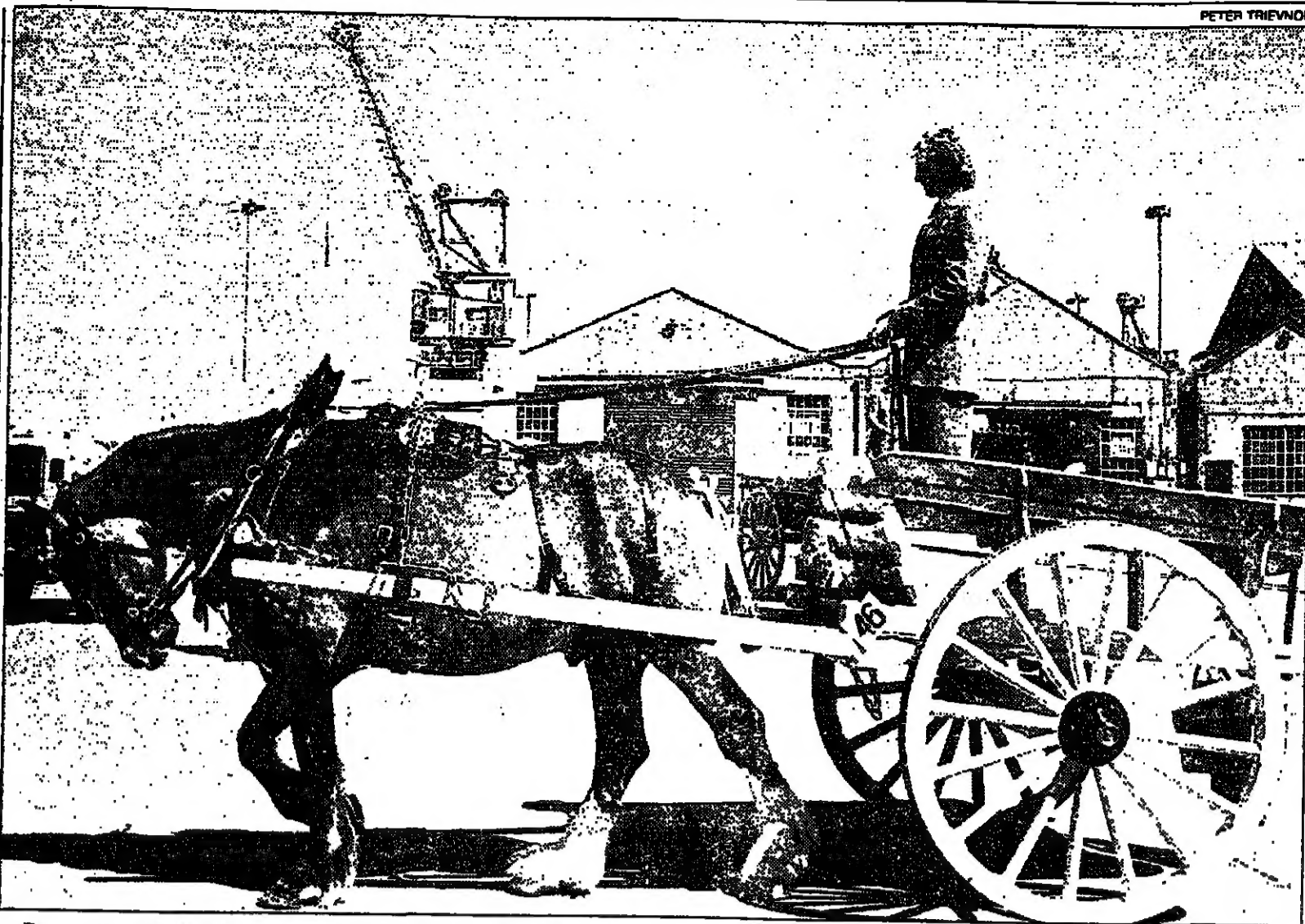
A three-door Fiesta 1.0 Popular which cost £5,199 last August is now £5,180. An Orion 1.6i Ghia has gone up from £10,680 to £12,650,

while a Sierra 1.8LX is £1,330 more expensive.

The latest big increases will do little to ease the government's worries over inflation, coming from a company which commands a quarter of the British new car market. It sells more than 500,000 cars annually.

It move also comes as the motor industry is under severe scrutiny over pricing policies which are claimed to make new cars sold in Britain as much as 30 per cent more expensive than in other European markets.

Rover and Vauxhall are expected to announce increases in October and Nissan will also hold back.



Ryan, a bay shire gelding, pulls a tipcart driven by John Goodwin at Heavy Horse Day, held at The Historic Dockyard, Chatham, Kent, yesterday. The event, the only industrial working horse trials in Britain,

marked the role of working horses there during its 400 years as a naval dockyard (Robin Young writes).

Competitors from all over the southeast attended the event. Each horse had to tackle ten tasks,

including shifting timber, rope and sails, and powering machinery.

The dockyard's own working horses, Admiral and Bosun, took part in a competitive trial in which they hauled a tankard of ale on a sled

through an obstacle course. Keith Warner, horsemaster to the Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust, brought heavy horses back to the dockyard, now a working museum, after an absence of 20 years.

AGENDA

The week ahead

Today

Grouse shooting begins. The Adam Smith Institute outlines high-speed rail plan. Retail sales figures and producer price index announced. Russian and British balloonists have medical tests in preparation for a hot air balloon flight from Bristol to Leningrad.

Tomorrow

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet takes up residence in Birmingham. Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers' Association announces plans for fire service's future. Sotheby's rock auction preview.

Wednesday

CBI launches first regionalised industrial trends survey. International conference on Risk and Gambling opens at the Royal Garden Hotel, London. Lottery launched to raise money for NHS hospitals in Birmingham.

Thursday

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys launches a study of multiple births. Unemployment and average earnings figures published.

Friday

RHS Indoor Flower Show and National Garden Festival at Gateshead. Retail price index published.

Saturday

Tiger Moth fly-in at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire. Notting Hill Carnival children's costume gale and variety show, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington, London.



FROM SHARP. A HIGH POWERED NOTEBOOK PC THAT'S THE LIGHTEST IN THE FIELD.

Weighing in at a mere 4.4lbs the Sharp PC-6220 notebook computer is light years ahead. Less than the width and breadth of an A4 sheet of paper, it combines phenomenal computing power with new levels of sophistication.

The low power 80C286 processor runs at 12MHz, with a full 1MB of memory, expandable to 3 via optional RAM cards.

(Just one of the many expansion options available, including

add-on battery pack and numeric keypad.)

Incredibly, it also contains a fast (23ms) 20MB hard disk for all your programs and data.

And for startling screen quality, feast your eyes on the backlit LCD display with 16 shades of grey and paper-white VGA emulation.

Send the coupon now for full details. And snatch the advantage in one of today's most competitive environments.

Post free to: SHARP SYSTEMS, PO BOX 8, LEAST PDC-BE, FREENET, MANCHESTER, M14 9BB. Or phone free on: 0800 262 938. Please send details of the PC-6220 winning my way.

NAME

POSITION

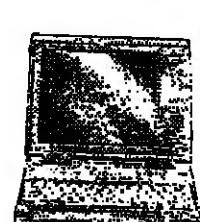
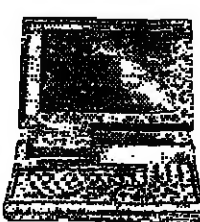
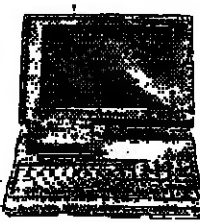
COMPANY

ADDRESS

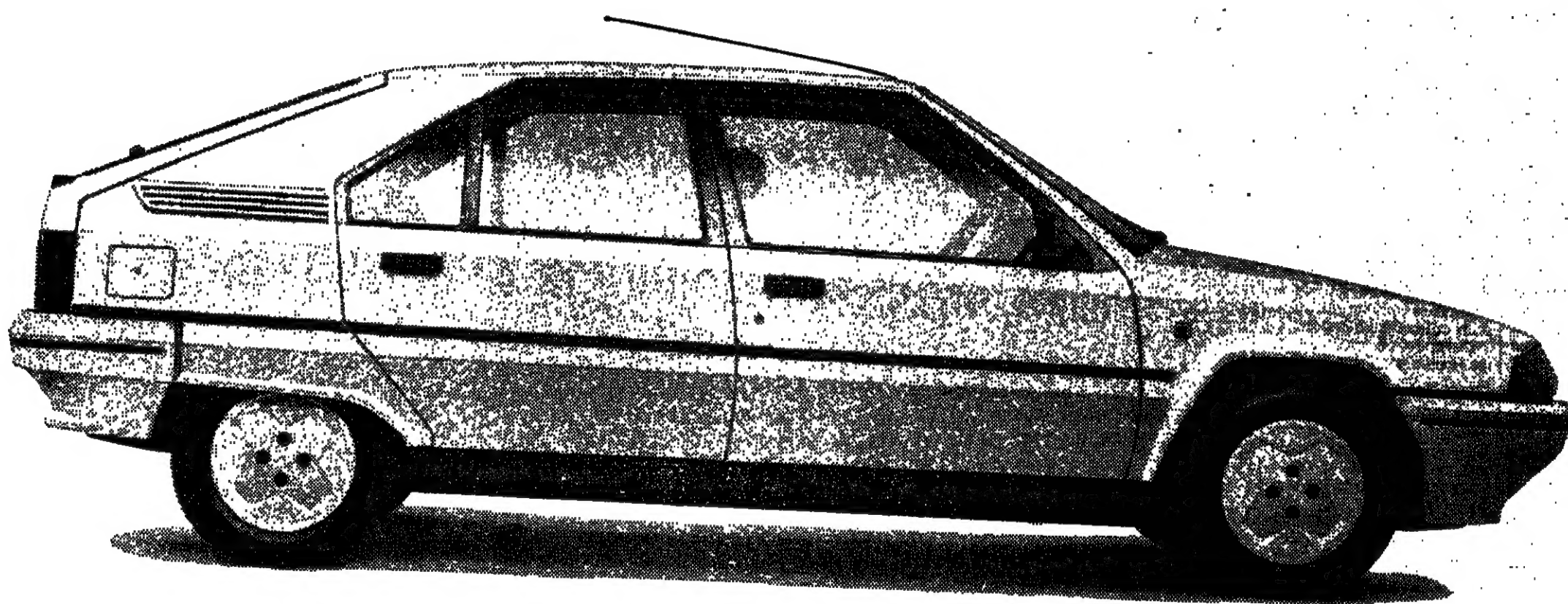
POSTCODE TELEPHONE

SHARP

FOR PEOPLE WHO MEAN BUSINESS



FREE FINANCE. FREE INSURANCE.



CITROËN BX 14TGE.

IF THAT KNOCKS YOU OUT, THERE'S ALSO A FREE RECOVERY SERVICE.

It is amazing isn't it?

How one of the most economical cars in its class can become even better value; even cheaper to run.

Yet, buy any new model from the BX 14 range, including the Special Edition St. Tropez, before August 31st and they'll not only be easier to buy with free finance, (0% APR[†]) but also cheaper to run with a year's free insurance.^{††} (No, not third party. Fully comprehensive insurance provided you have no disqualifications in the last five years.)

What's also fully comprehensive is our unique, 12 month roadside recovery service: Citroën Assist. You'll probably never need it, but that's free as well.

CITROËN BX 14TGE ESTIMATED PRICE ON THE ROAD £8,647.25.

	12 Months	24 Months	36 Months	48 Months
Fiat Rate	0%	4.9%	6.9%	7.9%
A.P.R.	0%	9.9%	13.7%	15.3%
Initial Deposit	40%	30%	20%	20%
Initial Payment	£3,458.93	£2,594.18	£1,729.45	£1,729.45
Monthly Payment	£432.36	£276.93	£231.94	£189.66
Finance Charge	NIL	£608.24	£1,447.04	£2,200.88
Total Payable	£8,647.25	£9,255.50*	£10,094.29*	£10,848.13*

Applicants must be over 18 years of age and credit worthy. A guarantee may be required. Full written quotations are available on request.† All finance offers are subject to credit approval, vehicle availability and relate to credit transactions completed before 31 August 1990.††Including a £15 acceptance fee payable with the first instalment.

These economies, however, don't end when you drive from the showroom.

A miserly fuel consumption (unleaded, of course) of 51.4mpg at 56mph, plus proven reliability and low cost repairs, add little to the already low running costs.

But life is not all economics.

For an on the road price of £8,648* the BX 14TGE comes complete with central locking, electric front windows, a stereo radio/cassette and, to pile on the luxury, the legendary Citroën ride.

To find your nearest Citroën dealer telephone 0800 262262.

The call is free of course.

CITROËN BX 



CAR SHOWN IS THE BX 14TGE. GOVT. FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: URBAN CYCLE, 34.9 MPG; CONSTANT 56 MPH, 51.4 MPG; 75 MPH, 39.8 MPG. *PRICES SHOWN ARE ESTIMATED "ON THE ROAD" PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDE CAR TAX, VAT, DELIVERY, NUMBER PLATES AND SIX MONTHS ROAD TAX. †WRITTEN QUOTATIONS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM DEPT. TM175, CITROËN UK LIMITED (LICENCED CREDIT BROKERS), FREEPOST, LONDON N4 1BR. ALL APPLICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CREDIT APPROVAL. A GUARANTOR MAY BE REQUIRED. ††SUBJECT TO EXCESS AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF INSURERS POLICY. AVAILABLE ON ALL CITROËN BX 14's (INCLUDING BX ST. TROPEZ) ORDERED FROM 4TH JULY AND REGISTERED BY 31ST AUGUST 1990 BY PRIVATE BUYERS AND BUSINESSES OPERATING UP TO 24 VEHICLES EXCLUDING DEALERSHIP, DEMONSTRATOR, COURTESY AND RENTAL CARS AND VEHICLES LEASED.

Cities disfigured by run-down housing and choked streets

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE traffic is terrible, housing and shopping centres run-down and green spaces dwindling. That is the dispiriting picture of Britain's cities presented in an environmental audit carried out by the Civic Trust, whose results are published today.

The trust canvassed the views of 115 civic societies in large towns and cities, and found that twice as many had lost green spaces in their area in the past five years as had gained. Opinion was almost equally divided as to whether the green spaces remaining were sufficient. Within London two-thirds of the 37 affiliated societies taking part in the survey said they were, but elsewhere a clear majority felt they were not.

Societies were more encouraged by a general decrease

in unsightly wasteland and derelict buildings. Three-quarters reported that wasteland in their area had been reclaimed in the past five years.

Two-thirds of the reports nationwide said there had been a decrease in the number of derelict buildings, but more than a quarter of London societies had noticed an increase.

More than two-thirds felt that the standard of building upkeep had improved, three-quarters outside London, but little over half within.

More than three-fifths of societies knew of areas within their boundaries that had been improved in recent years, mostly by local authorities, but in London a third said they had not noticed any. In London a third of the societies identified refurbishment of

existing homes as the most urgent housing need, and the proportion was little lower in the country at large. The next most popular call was for more mixed developments to keep communities together, which attracted the support of almost one-third in London and a fifth nationwide.

More than a third of the societies said that their local shopping parades needed revitalisation. In London the proportion almost reached a half. Not one society supported the building of out-of-town shopping centres to relieve pressure in the centre.

However, three-quarters of the societies complained of traffic jams in their towns, and traffic was rated the biggest problem of inner-city areas by a third of those replying. Within London almost all the societies thought traffic was one of the worst problems as did two-thirds elsewhere.

In the capital half the civic societies thought improvement to public transport would help, while a quarter favoured stricter enforcement of parking laws. Outside London there was support from a third of the societies for restricting town centre traffic.

After traffic, housing (13 per cent) and dereliction (11 per cent) were voted the biggest problems, but while vandalism was nominated by 10 per cent of societies outside London, it was not mentioned by any in the capital. That may reflect only the perception that Londoners have become hardened to vandalism and no longer regard it as a problem. Civic society activists' views can plainly be affected by their expectations.

In Hackney, east London, commonly described as Britain's most impoverished borough, the Hackney society was pleased to note a decrease in wasteland and dereliction, and to point to a number of local areas that had been improved, though it still regarded derelict buildings and poor maintenance as the borough's worst feature.

By contrast, in comparatively well-heeled Bromley and Chislehurst in the southern suburbs of London, the societies both complained that they were suffering from more derelict buildings than they had five years ago.

Lancashire town's downward slide

ONE of the gloomiest replies to the Civic Trust's questionnaire came from members of the Ashton Civic Society in Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, now part of Tameside.

Leslie Sykes, the retired architect who is secretary of the society, is reluctant to blame the local authority but is in little doubt that Ashton has deteriorated in the past five years.

The bypass built ten years ago now has traffic jams of its own. Traffic coming from the north still has to go into the centre to turn, choking the streets. Some wasteland has been pressed into service as car parks but they are littered and untidy. The civic society members say the town's multi-storey park makes women fearful.

The town has a shopping precinct, and a more modern one is planned. The effect has been to shift custom from the family shops that once lined Stamford Street. Now one end of the street is beyond the bypass, its abandoned shops in need of redevelopment.

Ashton has nowhere for exhibitions or entertainments. The new precinct might offer some covered space but the plans have yet to be seen.

Some late Victorian terrace houses have been restored by the council but in the west of the town there are many houses requiring attention.

Ashton lacks green space and has lost open land in its green belt to new housing estates at Littlemoss, Waterloo and on its golf course in recent years.

Some corners of wasteland in the town have been landscaped, but several prominent buildings stand empty and prey to vandals. The most architecturally distinctive is the Ashton Sunday School, a building which once housed 2,000 scholars. Built in an Italianate villa style, it had been demoted to carpet warehouse before being left empty.

By the canal the Cavendish mill is another affront to civic pride. The double glaziers who built part of it have gone, and so have many of the windows. There has been talk of turning it into a hotel, but nothing happens.

There is happier news of the central library, a bequest to the town from George Hegibotham, a millowner. Its upper floor had been largely abandoned to dry rot, but Tameside is now to restore and extend it.

Patten to accept dog registers

By SHEILA GUNN
POLITICAL REPORTER

A SCHEME for setting up a national register for Britain's estimated 7.3 million dog owners is expected to be presented to Parliament by Chris Patten, the environment secretary, within the next year. He will stress that central government will provide no funds or help to run the register.

The decision will pave the way for councils and the RSPCA to set up a register requiring dog owners to pay about £15 an animal a year. The fees would be used for dog wardens and control schemes.

Ministers are understood to accept that they stand little chance of removing the Lords amendment for a scheme from the environmental protection bill before the parliamentary session ends in November. Mr Patten is likely to draw up regulations next session, empowering councils to set up registers or to pass the responsibility to such outside bodies as the RSPCA.

The RSPCA and campaigners for a national register argue that it is an essential first step in promoting responsible dog ownership since the demise of the dog licence in 1988.

Under the scheme approved by the Lords, failure to register a dog will be a criminal offence. Exemptions can be made for vulnerable groups, such as the blind and pensioners.

Peer seeks limit on late abortions

THE Duke of Norfolk is to lead the final attempt in parliament this session to restrict a provision in the new abortion law permitting terminations up to the time of birth.

During the closing stages of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill in the Lords, Britain's premier Roman Catholic layman will propose amendments to limit strictly the right to late abortions where a mother might suffer permanent physical or mental injury through continuing the pregnancy or a baby is likely to be born severely handicapped.

He said yesterday: "I think personally that all abortion is awful, but to kill a child in the womb beyond 24 or 28 weeks when it can be born alive is unforgivable. It would be murder. I think I will get a lot of support."

So far, MPs have reduced the upper time limit for abort-

ions from 28 weeks to 24 weeks, while allowing, for the first time, terminations up to birth under certain conditions. Anti-abortionists are now concentrating on restoring the virtual ban on all abortion after 28 weeks.

The duke has written to 200 peers seeking support when the bill returns to the Lords on October 18. Any amendments would have to be approved by MPs before the bill becomes law in November.

Yesterday, the duke said: "I will seek to limit the Commons amendments which allow abortion up to birth where the child is handicapped and where a woman might be considered to suffer permanent injury to her physical or mental health. That is such a wide description it opens the door completely to the destruction of an unborn child."

"We will seek to limit such abortions only to preserve the life of the mother or where the child is so handicapped it is incapable of life."

The bill would, otherwise, permit doctors to carry out abortions for the "most flimsy of reasons".

Ann Widdecombe, Conservative MP for Maidstone, who led the anti-abortion campaign in the Commons, said yesterday that she believed that many MPs had not understood the effects of the changes during Commons debates on abortion in June.

She said: "It is essential that we should continue to protect viable children."

Ann Widdecombe, Conservative MP for Maidstone, who led the anti-abortion campaign in the Commons, said yesterday that she believed that many MPs had not understood the effects of the changes during Commons debates on abortion in June.

She said: "It is essential that we should continue to protect viable children."

Farms help to pollute Mersey

By RONALD FAUX

THE rural acres of Cheshire are the latest culprit in the gross pollution of the Mersey, says a group leading a £4,000 million drive to clean up the river system by 2010.

The Mersey Basin Campaign has named this unlikely source of pollution after checks on water quality in what is acknowledged as most polluted river system in Europe. The main cause for the filthy state of the river was always believed to be the heavy industry surrounding it and the urban areas that use the Mersey as a handy sewer.

Recent monitoring, however, has pinpointed the prime dairy farming areas of north Cheshire as a significant pol-

luter because of the heavy volume of slurry and silage effluent that leeches from the land or is poured directly into the water system. Streams that feed the river Weaver, many miles from the traditionally polluted stretches, can no longer support fish and there has been a 36 per cent increase in water pollution incidents in the North-West, six times the national average.

Peter Walton, head of the Mersey campaign unit which is helping to dispense the latest £131 million in aid from Europe, said yesterday: "This very serious level of pollution is happening before the rural streams actually join the main flood of the Mersey which

everyone knows is polluted."

He says silage effluent can be 4,000 times more polluting as sewage works' discharge.

The Mersey campaign area covers 5,000 square kilometres inland from the mouth of the Mersey and aims to clean all the 1,700 kilometres of rivers and streams that flow down from the Pennines through the industrial heart of the area.

Part of the campaign's work is to link the efforts of more than a hundred voluntary organisations that are helping to improve the basin with environmental or recreational schemes. Their task is daunting on a river system surrounded by industry.



Fiddler in the park: Tasmin Little, a 25-year-old violin soloist, rehearses for her debut at the Proms on Friday, when she will perform a passionate violin concerto by the Czechoslovak composer Leoš Janáček. The work, which has never been played in London, was left unfinished in the late 1920s and lay hidden away in the composer's papers before being dusted down and reconstructed by musicologists. For Miss Little, an up and coming soloist whose debut recordings have won wide-

spread acclaim, the work is the 29th concerto in her repertoire. "I have learned the piece specifically for the Prom and it is technically very tricky," said Miss Little, who attended the Yehudi Menuhin school for brilliant young violinists. "It is one continuous motif movement with some fiendish violin writing. The concerto has only ever been played in Britain once or twice before. It is a privilege to be working on the piece with Sir Charles Mackerras, a renowned authority on Janáček."

Mezzo's ambition achieved

A MEZZO-soprano who was brought up in Cwmman, Dyfed took the Blue Riband award for soloists in the final competitions of the Rhymney Valley Welsh national eisteddfod at the weekend.

Meinir Jones Williams, aged 31, who now lives in Ruislip, west London, said that winning the prize had been an ambition since she began competing as a young girl. She said that she would

now give up entering the festival. Mrs Jones Williams has previously won the Blue Riband for under-25s and the singer of the year award at the Llangollen international eisteddfod.

The Cor leninchtid Teifi, a mixed youth choir of more than 60 voices from the Teifi Valley, Dyfed, made up of students and young farmers, won the major choral prize with a 15-minute programme

concluding with Handel's coronation anthem for George II, "Zadok the Priest". The choir, conducted by Islwyn Evans, beat two other finalists.

The Cantorian Teifi, a smaller choir from the same valley which included some of the same singers, under the baton of Stephen Pilkington, won the choir of the week competition.

Leading article, page 11

14.75%
NET
15.9%
APR

A LITTLE LIGHT RELIEF FOR £60,000+ MORTGAGE CUSTOMERS

If everything on the mortgage front seems a bit gloomy at the moment, Abbey National's special rate of 14.75% (15.9% APR) can help you look on the bright side. This rate applies to all mortgages of £50,000 and over. You can benefit from it whether you're moving to a new home or simply moving your mortgage to Abbey National. If you'd like to enjoy our special £60,000+ rate, we are ready to give you all the help and advice you need. Call into your local branch or ring us on 071-224 5588 and find out about a brighter financial future.

ABBEY NATIONAL

MORTGAGES WITH ABBEY ENDINGS

Bhutto's mother tests strength of regime's exit ban



Miss Bhutto: 'campaign of victimisation under way'

THE deposed prime minister of Pakistan was visibly tired. Benazir Bhutto said she had been woken by a 4am telephone call from the wife of a former top aide who had been arrested in the middle of the night. "They kicked in the door and took him away," she said. "He is being held without charges."

As she spoke her children, including her son Bilawal, played with jigsaw puzzles and coloured pencils. She said it was a good thing they could not understand what was going on in their country.

The acting government installed a week ago has consistently denied producing an exit control list that confined Miss Bhutto's family to Pakistan. The document was leaked, however, prompting harsh questioning from the United States and other countries. The passport authorities have now been given instructions to prevent Asif Ali Zardari, Miss Bhutto's husband, from travelling abroad. Although technically the former prime minister appears to be free to travel overseas, many observers believe that she would not be allowed to do so.

Her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, was on her way to London

yesterday, to test her family's freedom of movement under the new military-backed government. Just after 3pm an anxious Miss Bhutto took a call in her small, tea-lined office at her fortified Karachi home from an aide in a telephone box at the airport. He told her that, after hours of delay and confusion, as well as a "bomb scare" that delayed the take-off, her mother had left.

Miss Bhutto said her mother had been forbidden to leave the country by military authorities, who had placed her on a lengthy exit control list. "We wanted to know under what law, if there is democracy in this country, they had banned travel abroad," she said. "Let's put it to the test." She went on board the plane with great difficulty and suddenly they said there is a bomb on board. I think the only bomb that was on that plane was the news that my mother was travelling on it.

Miss Bhutto said a campaign of victimisation against her allies had started on Saturday, after it was discovered that documents seized from her secretariat and government offices contained no incriminating evidence to support charges of corruption. Civil servants, in

In an interview with Christopher Thomas in Karachi, Benazir Bhutto, the deposed Pakistani prime minister, defends her family against allegations by her political opponents of corruption

particular, were being picked out and dismissed.

She delivered an impassioned defence of her husband, saying that both of them expected a great deal of dirt to be thrown in their direction in the coming months. Her husband had been subjected to trial by newspaper. She had heard that two "cells" had been created, one to "throw mud" at her husband and the other to "throw mud" at one of her former ministers.

"I repudiate these charges. My husband is an honourable man. His business has suffered immeasurably from the time he got engaged to me. It is not easy for him to be the husband of a Muslim woman prime

minister. We do have a male chauvinistic society and for a man like him this is a very difficult thing. But he is a man with confidence and he has taken it in his stride."

She noted with a smile that her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had nationalized banking and insurance interests once owned by her husband's family. "I regret the scurrilous way my husband has been made a target and I challenge anyone to go to a court of law and prove these things."

Miss Bhutto called her overthrow a "quasi-military intervention". She added: "I make a distinction between military intelligence and the military as such." She noted that after she was ousted troops surrounded television stations, the telephone department, the prime minister's secretariat, her official residence and the interior ministry. The joint director of intelligence, who had reported on covert activities against her government, had been picked up by military intelligence.

She listed the names of several supporters who had been arrested in the previous 24 hours. "Intimidation has started. We heard that there

were plans to arrest me — or rather to put me under what is called protective custody — on the night of the dissolution (of parliament) on August 6." The army had surrounded her official residence for that purpose, "but then afterwards I was allowed to leave."

She believed that if elections were held, "for the sake of credibility they will have to let me run". But attempts would be made to make it difficult for her party. "Harassment has started. The running capital of people who have businesses and factories has been stopped. There is no thought about what is going to happen to the economy if you use political considerations to stop business."

Miss Bhutto, confirming that her party was appealing to the Supreme Court against her government's dismissal, said that even if the allegations made against her administration — primarily nepotism and corruption — were true, they did not form grounds for its dismissal. "The government can only be dismissed if it ceases to function. I think it was because the Pakistan People's party was going from strength to strength that this step was taken."

Peking 'planned' Tibetan mass killings

By ANDREW MCEWEN
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

A CHINESE journalist has claimed that the killings of Tibetan civilians by Chinese police in 1989 was a planned, deliberate act to discourage Tibetan nationalism.

Tang Dexian, who defected to France last year, said that provocateurs were used to stir up a Tibetan crowd, giving the special People's Armed Police a justification for firing on them. He quoted police sources as saying that about 450 people were killed and 3,000 arrested.

Police officers dressed as Tibetans were ordered to provoke the people by burning down a Tibetan prayer-pole. When a crowd gathered the police shot eight of them. Other officers set fire to Chinese buildings and cars. The following day police advanced on a barricade which Tibetan demonstrators had set up. When the Tibetans hurled stones the police fled, with the crowd in pursuit. This drew them into a killing ground where they were machine-gunned, leaving 300 people dead. Further killings took place in other parts of Lhasa.

It was known that the death toll in disturbances in March, 1989, were greater than the 12 people declared by the authorities, because some tourists saw larger numbers of bodies. There had also been suggestions that it might have been a pre-meditated attack rather than an over-reaction to a riot.

However, Mr Tang's account is thought to be the first by someone claiming inside knowledge. He says he was in Tibet on behalf of the Chinese Journalists' Association, writing reports for various official organisations.

Robbie Barnett, of the Tibet Information Network, has tried to check Mr Tang's credentials. He has verified information about his family and background, showing that Mr Tang was well connected. The substance of his report, a 50-page manuscript written in Chinese, is uncheckable, but Mr Barnett thinks it is likely to be accurate.

Mr Tang said that he had access to officials and documents, partly because the papers he was writing were official reports, partly because of his connections. He claims to have witnessed demonstrations and killings. Mr Barnett feels that it is significant that Mr Tang was working for the United Front, part of the Communist party which maintains contacts with the middle classes. It is seen as being more moderate than the Peking leadership.

The motive of the attack was to stifle signs of nationalism which had reappeared the previous month. Mr Tang says that orders for preventative measures were given in a telegram signed by Zhao Ziyang, the then party leader dismissed over Tiananmen Square.

A team was sent to Lhasa to lead the People's Armed Police and prepare for the operation. But before it took place regional officials became alarmed, realising that the armed police would cause heavy bloodshed. They sent a telegram to Peking asking that the army take over from the police, but were overruled.

Police kill top man in Medellín drug cartel

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN BOGOTÁ

COLOMBIAN police units have scored one of their biggest successes against the Medellín drug cartel by killing Gustavo de Jesus Gaviria, the number two man and cousin of Pablo Escobar, the drug baron.

Acting on a tip-off, police raided a fortified home in an upper class neighbourhood in south-west Medellín late on Saturday night. In the ensuing two-hour gun fight Gaviria was killed.

Known as "The Lion", Gaviria, aged 43, was reput-

edly in charge of the day-to-day business operations of the cartel. His role in the drug organisation had become increasingly important in the past year after Escobar went into hiding to escape an intensive government manhunt.

Police units, expecting retaliation for the killing, were on alert in Medellín and the entire province of Antioquia, where the cartel's operations are based.

A former racing-car driver, Gaviria co-ordinated cocaine shipments to the United States and Europe. Washington had sought his extradition on charges connected with cocaine smuggling. US drug experts identified Gaviria as Escobar's right-hand man and Colombian authorities now say Gaviria was also in charge of terrorist actions and assassinations in the past month.

The cartel launched a wave of terror last year after the government intensified its anti-drug campaign after the cartel assassinated Luis Carlos Galán, a presidential candidate, last August. More than 1,000 people have been killed in the past year.

Gaviria was a veteran hoodlum, and police records tie him to criminal activity for the past 21 years. According to police, Gaviria, his wife, and a domestic worker, moved into the house four months ago. When police arrived at the residence, they found bullet proof windows and a sophisticated surveillance system.

The last police operation against the cartel was in mid-June, when they raided the home of the head of the cartel's military section, John Jairo Arias Tascon Arias. Pinina died in a hail of bullets as he tried to escape by jumping from a third-floor window.

Last month police came close to arresting Escobar on a farm deep in the north central Colombian jungle in an area called Magdalena Medio. Escobar escaped by minutes. Police authorities say they are closely pursuing Escobar and his nearest associates. They have been receiving tip-offs from the public after posters offering \$600,000 (£320,000) for information leading to the arrest of the cartel's top members appeared in June.



Mayor Marion Barry being hugged by his mother, Mattie, at the start of what he called a "healing process" after his drug-related trial

Threat to diamond exports

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY
IN MOSCOW

A SENIOR official of the Russian Federation indicated yesterday that his government might try to annul a pioneering deal on diamond exports concluded last month between Moscow and the South African group De Beers.

Sergei Shakhrai, who chairs the legislative commission of the Russian Federation parliament, said that his government intended to review all export deals concluded by the central Soviet government relating to precious metals, minerals and other valuables.

Ivestia reported him as saying he said that foreign embassies and companies would be informed that such deals were invalid unless concluded with the participation of the Russian Federation.

The move proceeds from a resolution passed by the presidium of the Russian parliament on Friday, which said that any deals relating to the export of "diamonds, gold, platinum, precious stones, oil, gas, coal, uranium, rare earths, non-ferrous and ferrous metals, furs, timber, grain and other strategic resources" were legal only if concluded jointly by both authorities.

The Russian Federation's declaration of sovereignty in June declared all natural resources found on Russian territory to be the property of the Russian Federation.

Charismatic Barry comes home as prodigal son after drug trial

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

MARION Barry, the mayor of Washington, casting himself as the prodigal son, returned home set to work at the weekend to put his drugs and perjury trial behind him and seek forgiveness from the people of his city.

About 500 supporters packed into the atrium of a modern municipal building on Saturday to hear the mayor's first public statement since a jury convicted him a day earlier on one misdemeanor charge of cocaine possession. The ten-week trial, which severely irritated racial tensions in the US capital, ended with unexpected abruptness when the jury said it was able to reach a unanimous verdict on only two of the 14 charges against Mr Barry. He was acquitted of one other count of cocaine possession.

Mr Barry provoked whoops of delight and calls of "Amen" from the crowd with almost every phrase of a 30-minute speech sprinkled with biblical images.

Followers of all ages burst into ecstatic applause and pressed against police cordons as Mr Barry, showing he had lost none of his charisma for the small section of Washington's black community that has stood by him since his arrest last January, delivered his opening words almost one hour behind schedule: the first verse of a popular hymn.

"Amazing Grace," he said into a large cluster of microphones as supporters raised their fists in salute to him. "How sweet the sound that saved a wretch like me."

"I once was lost, but now I'm found," he continued from a podium jammed with his closest advisers, wife, mother and leading lawyer. "Blind, but now I see."

In a clever public relations move, Mr Barry's political advisers heightened the drama by choosing as the venue for his speech a building of symbolic importance. The jury was split on a charge that he received crack cocaine in an office there, and from the same atrium he gave his first public address last spring on his triumphant return to Washington after receiving treatment for alcoholism.

Despite the mayor's repeated calls for a "time of healing and forgiveness", Washington remains divided in its opinions about the outcome of his trial. Many whites are outraged the judge did not press the jury to try harder to reach a verdict on the 12 charges on which they were deadlocked, including the three most serious counts of lying to a grand jury about using drugs. One conservative columnist for a Washington newspaper dubbed Mr Barry, aged 54, the "Harry Houdini of American politics".

Many blacks, too, were

ashamed by Mr Barry's social behaviour in the most recent of his 12 years in office and felt betrayed by his hypocrisy after his highly-publicised anti-drug campaigns in inner-city schools. They were humiliated that, as one of America's most prominent black politicians who rose to his position through the civil rights movement of the 1960s, Mr Barry set back some of the progress blacks have made since desegregation.

The mayor's most loyal supporters believed of Mr Barry's defence that he was the target of a vendetta by the white-dominated American government to oust a leading black official from power. The mayor's main lawyer, Kenneth Mundy, skillfully turned the trial into one of the US justice system by portraying Mr Barry's arrest last January in an FBI "sting" operation as an over-zealous effort by federal prosecutors to convict the mayor.

"What is tragic is that the white community questions why the black community rallies around him," said Ambrose Lanes, aged 29. "It's protection. We have no doubt in our heart of hearts that he did something wrong, but no mother would let a stranger chastise her child."

Mr Barry refusing to comment on his political aspirations in his speech. But yesterday he announced he

would run this autumn for a city council post that would keep him in the public eye and qualify him for a city pension.

The judge will announce on September 17 whether the US government, embarrassed by the verdict after spending millions of dollars to bring Mr Barry to trial, will seek a retrial. Mr Barry faces a maximum sentence of one year in jail and a fine of \$100,000 (about £53,500) for his conviction on the one misdemeanor charge of possessing cocaine. The prevailing view is that a prison term for a first offence is unlikely.

For some, the verdict was a compromise that allowed Mr Barry and his black supporters to save face while giving Washington the victory it wanted: an admission from the mayor that he used illegal drugs. Mr Mundy conceded for the first time in his closing arguments that his client abused cocaine while in office. He said he needed to do this to gain credibility with the jury.



President Havel of Czechoslovakia, wearing a Rolling Stones T-shirt, being presented with a shuttle pin by the American astronaut, Kenneth Biehard, during a visit to the NASA tracking station in Bermuda. Mr Havel and his wife are spending a two-week holiday on the island as guests of personal friends. "I have been swimming and doing some writing and reading, that is all," he said in an interview before leaving for Nicaragua. (Reuters)

Soviet unity treaty flounders in maze of discussion

OPENING on September 10, the autumn session of the Soviet parliament is expected to be considered no fewer than 25 new pieces of legislation, including a long-awaited law on emigration.

Overshadowing them all will be the new union treaty. President Gorbachev's last-ditch attempt to stop the Soviet Union falling apart. Progress on the treaty, which began two months ago, is slow as more and more committees are added. The latest is the working group on economic reform, overseen jointly by Mr Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, the Russian Federation President, both of whom are at present out of Moscow. Another recent addition was the committee on banking set up against the background of a dispute between the Soviet state bank and the Russian Federation about the distribution of financial control.

The drafting of the new treaty is shared by many separate groups. Mr Gorbachev's presidential council has a role; so does the Communist party's new politburo, on which the party leaders of all republics sit. So do the presidents and prime min-

isters of the republics who are members of the Council of the Federation.

Talks are also under way between Soviet leaders and leaders of individual republics who are being summoned to Moscow in turn. While these meetings are taking place half in the public eye, and television chronicles the comings and goings at the Kremlin, the work of the commissions and working groups which will make recommendations on particular subjects is barely reported. Yet it is here that the foundations of the new treaty are being laid (or not) as the procedure and participants allow.

Last week, the Supreme Soviet commission on science and technology called together a working group at short notice to discuss national security aspects of a new union treaty.

About 40 participants included academics, elected deputies and economists representing most of the Soviet Union's 15 republics. To sit in on the meeting was like eavesdropping on a private conversation. Although theoretically open to observers and jour-

-MOSCOW COMMENTARY-

MARY DEJEVSKY

ists, the discussions were uninhibited. They were the sort of conversations that take place every day in Soviet research institutes, as well-qualified people try to analyse what has gone wrong with their country and how to put it right.

The most striking feature of the working group was the gloom and cynicism that has penetrated these circles. A specialist on the conversion of the defence industries to civilian production argued that the Soviet Union was 40 years behind the West in electronics. Although defence conversion is a key point of current economic reforms, he said that much of the Soviet defence industry was not capable of conversion, even if the military were co-operative, which they were not.

What alternative use could be found for factories designed to produce missiles and missile-launchers? What alternative use was there for missile technology?

Not a lot, he said, with resignation. One contributor referred without flinching to "what is today still called the Soviet Union". Another said that the country would not have reached its present "catastrophe" (a much used word) "if we had chosen different policies in the 1920s".

The second most striking feature of the meeting was how easily all participants were deflected from the topic in hand. After two hours of deliberations, one speaker took the liberty of enquiring why, exactly, he had been summoned?

The defence conversion specialist spent many minutes digressing on Moscow's former willingness to sell weapons on credit. One such customer, he said, was Iraq. "All the tanks which launched the barbarous aggression on tiny Kuwait", he said, "were ours."

An Armenian academic strayed gradually on to his republic's claims to the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the predatory ambitions of neighbouring Azerbaijan and the inability of the centre to do anything about it. "If the situation deteriorates, no one will pay the slightest attention to the Soviet army trying

to keep us apart," he said. A Kazakh academic concentrated on what he said was the dying out of the Kazakh nation. "There are areas of our republic where women are incapable of giving birth," he said, "and other areas where babies are born without heads and without limbs. Our whole republic is a test site for all types of weapons."

The meeting was to make recommendations on defence aspects of the new union treaty. Several basic questions are still unanswered.

Will the treaty aim for a federation which has a central authority, or for a confederation of 15 independent states? The codes for the two models are the group of 15 or the 15-plus-one. Will the treaty prescribe one united army, either professional or conscripted, or will national or republic armies be permitted? Will the treaty recognize the primacy of laws passed by the republics, or will it insist on the primacy of the centre?

If the progress made last week is anything to go by, the odds on a new union treaty being ready by December, even in draft form, are extremely small.

Rebel rivals clash in Monrovia as peace forces mass

Three Ghanaian ships carrying 1,000 soldiers of the West African task force for Liberia sailed into Freetown harbour yesterday after the leader of the five-nation army issued an urgent appeal for a ceasefire.

In Monrovia, one of the rebel leaders, Prince Johnson, told foreign journalists that he was sending a delegation to Freetown to make arrangements for the peacekeeping force to land in Monrovia's port, which he has controlled for two weeks.

The pooled report said that early on Saturday Mr Johnson's fighters attacked rebels of his rival, the guerrilla leader Charles Taylor, who is opposed to the West African intervention in Liberia's civil war. The clash, the fifth in as

From AGENCIES IN FREETOWN

many days between the rival rebel armies, took place at Barmeh, two miles from the capital. Mr Johnson controls most of the city.

Mr Taylor's army, the largest in the country, advanced from the eastern outskirts, within 200 yards of Monrovia's Spriggs Payne airfield on Saturday, the third day of an effort to oust President Samuel Doe before the peacekeepers arrive.

Mr Johnson's men also are fighting Mr Doe's soldiers near the fortified executive mansion where President Doe has taken refuge.

Mr Doe and Mr Johnson have both welcomed the West African initiative to end the nearly eight-month-old civil war, in which 5,000 people, mainly civilians, are reported to have been killed.

Lieutenant-General Arnold Quainoo, the Ghanaian commander of the West African army, has called for the warring sides to stop fighting immediately. "The situation in Liberia creates profound anxiety not only in Africa but in the entire international community," he said in Accra before leaving to take command of his troops.

The 1,000-strong Ghanaian force which arrived in Freetown yesterday joined soldiers from Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. In all, about 2,500 troops are being

sent in with orders to fight to force a truce if necessary.

Military sources in Freetown said the force is hampered by the need to carry all its supplies to Monrovia, which has been without fresh food supplies, running water, electricity and regular telephone communications for more than a month.

The peacekeeping forces have been unable to fly into Monrovia because Mr Taylor's men control Robertsfield international airport and are battling to win control of Spriggs Payne airfield.

Fifteen foreigners held hostage by rebels in Liberia arrived in Sierra Leone saying that they had not been badly treated. The American, British, Spanish, Italian and German evacuees were flown out of Monrovia by helicopter to US navy ships offshore and then on to Freetown.

Paul Temple, a 36-year-old Briton who works for a logging company, was one of 48 foreigners rounded up in Monrovia last Monday and held at gunpoint for two days by Mr Johnson's rebel group to provoke international intervention in the Liberian civil war.

"They just came around to the hotel complex and picked us up," he told reporters on arrival in Freetown. "I didn't feel in any great danger," he added.



A rebel with a teddy bear looted through the broken window of a Monrovia toyshop

Harare attacks security leaks in politburo

From MICHAEL HARTNACK IN HARARE

PRESIDENT Mugabe's head of information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has accused Zimbabwe's only independent newspaper, the *Financial Gazette*, of "a breach of state security" for reporting strong resistance in the ruling party's politburo to the introduction of a one-party state.

Last month Mr Mugabe castigated some of his lieutenants for having cold feet on the issue, and compared those who feared resulting loss of Western economic support to Judas Iscariot.

The *Financial Gazette* reported on Friday that, at a marathon session of the 26-member Soviet-style politburo last week, Zimbabwe's newly appointed second vice-president, the former Zanu leader Joshua Nkomo, aged 73, was supported by an overwhelming majority when he urged retention of multi-party democracy.

Only President Mugabe, Simon Muzenda, the vice-president, and Dr Shamuyarira demanded implementation of resolutions which Mr Mugabe pushed through the Zanu (PF) "unification congress" last December. These committed the former British colony to a political system which is now being abandoned by many African states and their one-time mentors in Eastern Europe.

Dr Shamuyarira, whose politburo post of secretary for information and publicity technically takes precedence

over his cabinet position as minister of foreign affairs, told the government-controlled *Sunday Mail* that during the politburo debate "no one suggested that the existing state of affairs (a multi-party system) should be maintained."

"Furthermore, like the cabinet, all deliberations of the politburo are strictly confidential. All newspapers know this," said Dr Shamuyarira. "Publication of any material from high state organs, and more so material which has been obtained surreptitiously, is a breach of state security."

"We are also disturbed by an element within the politburo itself that seems to be briefing outsiders about the substance of our deliberations."

After Mr Mugabe's unity pact with Mr Nkomo in 1987, ratified last year, seven former high-ranking members of Mr Nkomo's Zanu party were brought into an expanded Zanu (PF) politburo. According to the *Financial Gazette*, the seven were joined by influential Zanu (PF) veterans, including both armed service chiefs, in rejecting a planned constitutional amendment to outlaw opposition parties. They are said to have advised Mr Mugabe that, should a government opponent try to set up a rival party on purely tribal lines, a danger Mr Mugabe claims is inherent in political pluralism, "then such a party should be dealt with accordingly."

Kenya cleric denounces the regime

Nairobi — Anglican Archbishop, the Right Rev Mwasuki Kuria, denounced the regime, backing criticism by the Catholic clergy. In a sermon at the weekend he listed the ills of Kenyan society as corruption, misuse of authority and oppression. "Unless God rescues Kenya, we shall sink," he said.

On Friday, Catholic leaders called for the dissolution of parliament and blamed President Moi's government for political riots in July. (AFP)

Baby 'fed to dog'

New York — A teenage father has been charged here with murdering his week-old child and feeding the body to his dog. The baby girl got on the nerves of Jason Radtke, aged 19, with her crying last week so he allegedly killed her, cut her up and fed the pieces to his abattoir. (AFP)

Seoul concession

Seoul — South Korea has made a last-minute concession to North Korea in an attempt to ease cross-border travel this week. Seoul announced yesterday that dissidents would be able to travel to a mass meeting in the North this week if Pyongyang guaranteed their return. (AFP)

Lima round-up

Lima — Peruvian security forces have arrested 7,000 residents for looting in the days after a harsh austerity programme was announced, according to the daily *La Republica*. At least 12 people were wounded by gunfire as the authorities confronted looters in shantytowns. (AP)

Yosemite fire

California — Yosemite National Park was closed on Friday after the first summer evacuation in its 100-year history as fire raged on 175,000 acres. The park normally attracts up to 25,000 visitors on summer weekends. The military is to help in fighting the fire. (AP)

Aids stabbing

Sydney — Tests showed that a syringe allegedly used to stab a prison warder was infected with the AIDS virus, infectious officials said yesterday. Warder Geoff Pearce, aged 21, who was stabbed last month by an infected prisoner, must wait up to three months to learn whether he has contracted the virus. (AFP)

Tamil Tigers 'murder' 116 Muslim villagers

From VITHA YAPA IN COLOMBO

REBELS of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam are reported to have killed another 116 Muslims, including 60 women and children, in a mass killing in Sri Lanka's Eastern province on Saturday. About 40 people who were seriously injured were taken by air force helicopters to hospital for emergency treatment.

Security sources said the first sign of trouble came at about 6.30pm when armed youths surrounded a Muslim priest as he was about to summon the faithful for prayer at Eravur, 210 miles east of Colombo. They hacked him to death, then went on a rampage, killing people with swords and knives, often in their homes.

When some Muslims resisted by attacking the rebels with knives, crowbars and other implements, the rebels opened fire with machineguns and grenades.

Troops from the army camp at Chenkaladi were on Saturday prevented by Tiger rebels from going to the scene of the massacre. On Sunday

Township gunmen fire on workers

From REUTER IN JOHANNESBURG

GUNMEN, firing through the windows of a migrant workers' hostel in South Africa, shot dead nine people at the weekend pushing the death toll in nationwide political violence to 94 in a week, police said yesterday.

Police, who put the national weekend death toll at 13, said 16 people had been wounded at the hostel in Sebokeng township, 38 miles south of Johannesburg.

More than 20 people were killed at the hostel last month in clashes between supporters of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) and members of Inkatha, the conservative Zulu organisation led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The ANC, South Africa's main opposition group, resolved during peace talks with the reformist government of President F. W. de Klerk on Monday to suspend its 29-year-old armed struggle against white minority rule.

But its fight for political supremacy with Inkatha has claimed more than 4,000 lives since it erupted in Natal province in 1984, and has spread to other provinces, sending shock waves through government and anti-apartheid circles.

Police, who reported finding AK-47 rifles and nine-millimetre cartridges outside the windows of the hostel after the latest attack, said another two men died at the weekend when a group opened fire on people walking to a funeral in Westleton township west of Johannesburg.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS UNITED NATIONS THE IRAQ AND KUWAIT (UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS) ORDER 1990

Made 8th August 1990 • Laid before Parliament 8th August 1990 • Coming into Force 8th August 1990

At the Court at HM Yacht Britannia the 8th day of August 1990 • Present, The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations the Security Council of the United Nations have, by a resolution adopted on 6th August 1990, decided that all States shall take such measures as will be necessary to give effect to a decision of that Council in relation to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

Now therefore Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred on Her by Section 1 of the United Nations Act 1946, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Iraq and Kuwait (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1990.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the 8th August 1990.

(3) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

"aircraft" means any aircraft, whether or not it is a military aircraft, and includes any person who is on board the aircraft at the time it is in flight;

"land transport vehicle" means a motor vehicle, a trailer, a caravan, a motorhome, a motor caravan, a motor cycle, a motor scooter, a motor bicycle, a motor tricycle, a motor quadricycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle, a motor heptacycle, a motor octacycle, a motor nonacycle, a motor decacycle, a motor undecacycle, a motor dodecacycle, a motor tridecacycle, a motor tetradecacycle, a motor pentadecacycle, a motor hexadecacycle, a motor heptadecacycle, a motor octadecacycle, a motor nonadecacycle, a motor eicacycle, a motor tricacycle, a motor quadricacycle, a motor pentacycle, a motor hexacycle

Our essential battle forum

Ronald Butt

Our government would have been wrong to delay sending British forces to join the Americans in defence of Saudi Arabia until after a recall of parliament. That would have undermined the valuable spontaneity of the response to the United Nations' condemnation of Iraqi aggression. An example had to be set which would lead to more general action to deter further attacks on Arab states. Moreover, the hope that deterrent action would work depended in large measure on immediacy.

Yet now that Britain has responded unambiguously, there are reasons to feel uneasy at the lack of plans to recall parliament during the recess to discuss the implications.

The difficulties are, of course, obvious: many MPs (including the leader of the opposition, Neil Kinnock) are abroad on holiday and return at short notice would not be easy. In recent times, the fact that the journey would be unnecessary since the government's action has the support of all parties, as the Labour and Liberal Democrat spokesmen have made clear. An emergency meeting of parliament could be seen as no more than a ritual endorsement of an accomplished fact.

Yet parliament's role on such occasions is deeper and wider than that. Parliament can help to illuminate the path forward for both the government and the nation when the outlook is disturbingly clouded, as now. We must accept that when military force has been deployed to deter aggression, there can be no drawing back if deterrence fails. Should there be hostile acts, there has to be a response. The dispatch of a British contingent may be only the first stage of an open-ended commitment leading to war, and if that were so, it would be wholly out of line with British political custom for parliament not to be consulted.

Though peace or war is the prerogative of the Crown on the advice of ministers, there has been no occasion in recent times when military action was taken against a foreign state without parliamentary consultation. In the weeks before the declaration of war on August 4, 1914, the government reported to parliament, where it had the support of all parties except for a section of Labour.

In 1939, the influence of the Commons was so strong that after the invasion of Poland, when Chamberlain's government still hesitated in the hope of last-minute negotiations, it was the Commons (dissenting Tories and Labour MPs alike) that pushed the government to declare war, for fear it would otherwise lose its majority.

Again, the Attlee government's decision in 1950 that Britain should send forces to fight under the UN flag to defend South Korea against the attack from the com-

munist North was taken in full consultation with parliament. All parties supported it, though there were left-wing Labour critics. Moreover, when there were reports that America was considering recourse to the atom bomb, the dismay on both sides of the House bolstered Attlee when he went to talk to President Truman: no more was heard of the idea.

Not least, when parliament met for a special Saturday sitting after Argentina invaded the Falklands, the indignation on all sides of the Commons (except for a handful on the Labour left) was decisive. The preparations for a task force were already being made, but ministers (who had been wrong-footed by the invasion) appeared uncertain and dispirited. Even Mrs Thatcher was not her forthright and confident self that day. It was the Commons that provided the full confidence for action. Thereafter, Labour, although it changed key from time to time (pressing for negotiations), could not abandon its basic position of support.

Consulting parliament, however, is not simply a matter of ensuring support, but of tapping a well of wisdom and experience. It is easy to jeer at the small minority of MPs who give the Commons a bad name and who are there because the House represents us wars and all, but the House contains those who would be an alternative government, those who have experienced government and have no further ambition and many people of honourable and independent judgment. At such times it can both represent and shape the national consensus.

No political question suffers from discussion, certainly not one as complex as this conflict of will and power with a dictator acting in the familiar pattern of aggression which has to be resisted yet who also has a dangerous appeal to aspects of pan-Arab and Islamic sentiment. We cannot predict what emergencies and moral dilemmas may challenge our will and humanity. We cannot foresee how involved we may become, or the political and economic consequences. Some hard decisions may have to be made. Of course, the government knows the dangers, and not least the risks to its own economic prospects arising from the inflationary impact of oil prices. In the short run it may seem convenient for ministers to be spared awkward parliamentary probing, but in the longer run they need the sustenance of parliamentary support. Broad-brush pronouncements of support by Gerald Kaufman for Labour and Paddy Ashdown for the Liberal Democrats are not enough. Sooner or later something is likely to happen to make the recall of parliament inevitable. It is better that this should be soon, rather than too late.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

The water companies have no commercial interest in supplying water. An odd statement: but then it is an odd fact. We pay these monopolies, not for water we use, but for the privilege of connection to their mains. Providing water on top of that is just a nuisance to them and brings no extra revenue. They do not even have an interest in keeping us connected. We have no alternative.

It follows that the ideal business climate for the water companies is one of perpetual drought. Their customers being captive, shackled by circumstance and by law to the dry mains and obliged to continue paying for what they do not receive, the companies can mothball their waterworks and concentrate on doing what they do so well, come drought or flood: sending out bills, reminders, second reminders, final demands and writs.

It is an elegant scenario. Jonathan Swift would have loved it. But had he heard the weekend news, even Swift would have balked at the task of satirising the already satirical. Only Gilbert and Sullivan would be equal to the absurdity. The news is that a water company's customers can be fined for using water. Special "hotlines" are to be set up; and citizens are invited to ring in anonymously and squeal on neighbours who are using hoses. The culprits, who will be warned first, face a fine of up to £400 for using the supply for those non-use they have been obliged to pay.

So why stop here? Is the pleasure of seeing your neighbour carted off by the police sufficient compensation for the pain of knowing that her marigolds flourished while yours wilted? And what can console a man who has lost his nasturtiums? And why don't they split the proceeds of the fine with the informer, and introduce profitable grassing.

Thus are we divided and ruled. Instead of joining hands as brothers in oppression and marching on our monopolist tormentors, we are to take up arms against one another.

Comrades! Are we so easily decoyed? Consider: after a few days without rain, the water

companies are running out of water because they have failed to store enough. Their cash flow is secure and their customers are the only losers. They know the drought will pass; and, once the winter rain returns, we may forget the woes of summer. A complete cessation of supply would wreck their image, so they hope to avoid this by saddling their customers with onerous regulations and inviting them to enforce these by shopping each other.

If water were metered we would pay for what we used; if they stopped sending us water, we could stop sending them money. This would encourage them to arrange a reliable supply. It would remove the vengeance felt by those who do save water towards those who do not — upon which the companies now rely as a cheap alternative to actually providing water.

It follows that these companies must be made to meter their customers. How? We must bring them face to face with their failure by a concerted national effort to run them dry. Their bans must be frustrated. We must leave our taps on all night. We must construct small electricity generators, powered from the running taps, which (I am advised) can light an entire household without cost — except to the water company. We must all bath twice a day.

But more than this: we must change our attitudes. We must lay to rest the wartime assumption that helping big brother off the hook is some kind of a civic virtue. I am all for privatisation, but a money-making concern cannot expect to inherit this gratuitous co-operation from customers. Just imagine Marks & Spencers running short of knickers and dealing with this by setting up a hotline for women to denounce other women whom they suspected of buying more knickers than they needed! If you are in business, then it is to supply goods, not to supply reasons why your customers should ration themselves.

Monopolies are dangerous animals. If you can't kick a monopoly when it is down, when can you kick it? To your boxes, comrades!

Hazhir Teimourian says Saddam Hussein wants his empire to stretch from Morocco to India

Biblical despot — with chemical arms

The great Harun ar-Rashid, a famous Arab story runs, was one day brought a man who claimed to be God. "Last week," the caliph said, "they brought us a man who said he was a messenger of God. We beheaded him." The stranger replied: "You did well. I did not send him."

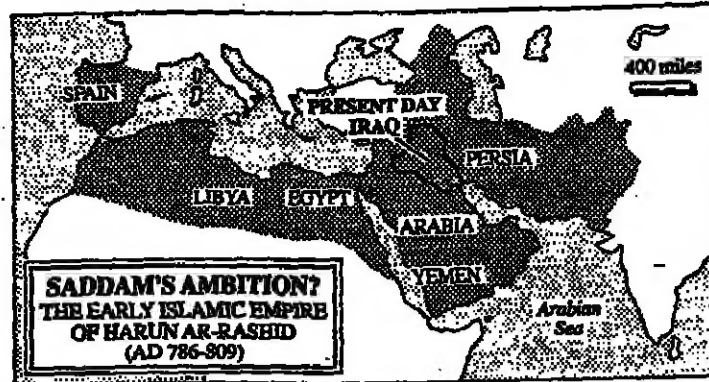
No evidence has yet emerged that Saddam Hussein has come to believe himself to be the incarnation of divinity. But he seems to be making rapid progress in that direction. His speech on Friday — which urged the Arabs to overthrow all those rulers who did not support his invasion of Kuwait — clearly indicated that he plans to re-establish Harun ar-Rashid's empire from Morocco to the borders of India.

Saddam Hussein believes his rule will become as legendary as those of the most famous of Mesopotamian kings and Islamic caliphs. In his Disneyland-style rebuilding of the ruins of ancient Babylon near Baghdad, every fourth brick bears the inscription "Built in the time of Saddam", whereas in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, in the sixth century BC, only one in every 100 bricks bore a similar proclamation. Three times Nebuchadnezzar

forced the citizens of Judah to flee their country. He destroyed Jerusalem and its temple, reducing it to what Isaiah calls a wilderness of thorns and briars. The Book of Daniel describes Nebuchadnezzar as a conceited, domineering king, who compelled his subjects to bow down before a huge image, perhaps of himself, on the Plain of Dura.

The Nebuchadnezzar of our time has become obsessed with the legends surrounding the most famous of Babylon's rulers. He is said to meditate alone in the ruins to draw inspiration from the deeds of the ancient warrior, and he is busy spending several billion dollars that his treasury does not have on reconstructing the legendary hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

When considering Saddam's psychological make-up, account must be taken of the complications of an extremely nationalistic ideology and, more recently, it seems, of religious faith. The ideology is that of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Baath) party, founded during the second world war and inspired by German Nazism. The faith is Islam, with emphasis on its founder's



preference for military conquest.

While the Baath party has traditionally been secular, its Iraqi wing has recently been tilted by Saddam towards Islam. Nowadays Saddam's speeches overflow with emotional appeals to Muslims to unite behind him against the Western infidel, leaving the impression that he has undergone a belated conversion to the faith.

A further factor in bringing about the current crisis is Saddam's belief that Iraq has played the most crucial part in shaping human destiny, even though as a political unit it was created by Britain out of a number of disparate peoples in the wake of the first world war.

This is how one Baathist minister described the party's official view of the past and the future of Iraq: "If we go back to Iraq's history in Babylonian, Assyrian and Chaldean times, and throughout the Islamic age, we see that Iraq never lived an ordinary life. It was either a major empire with great responsibilities, having to face serious political, military and cultural assaults, or it was in a state of defeat, occupation and tyranny. This history has moulded the Iraqi character. The Iraqi may submit and suffer for long periods, but when he replies, he strikes with strength and directness. Others see this as a violent reaction."

This passage, from one of

Saddam's authorised biographies, reflects Saddam's own thinking among the Arab states only his government has the courage to reach for the unimaginable, to unite all Arabs in a mighty empire, and vanquish the Jews once more.

A wise old Baghdad would, of course, tell you that Harun ar-Rashid's land of milk and honey (as portrayed in *The Arabian Nights*, and taught as history to today's Iraqi schoolchildren) was never really so. Even that fabled reign (786-809 AD) was afflicted by rebellion, plague and dearth, but such counsels do not figure in the dreams of great conquerors.

Saddam has acquired advanced chemical weapons, and his missiles will soon have the range to threaten Europe. His nuclear researchers, too, may be within two years of making atomic bombs. As he gets older, he will become even more impatient to accomplish his mission for Mesopotamia.

If Saddam is allowed to survive this crisis, his enhanced prestige will propel him well towards becoming the leader of the whole Arab world. The price we would then have to pay to stop him would be greater still.

Lawmakers who refuse to give the truth a fair hearing

Bernard Levin says that the new freedom of information counts for less than the old official secrecy

Magna Carta be blowed; I know a baron or two who would pinch the laces out of your shoes. But have you ever noticed that the words "would be" are not the public interest? Invariably mean — there is no known, exception — that what is thus described is entirely and unambiguously in the public interest, but could cause embarrassment to government or other authorities?

A recent example concerns the tragic fate of those haemophiliacs who were given blood products by the NHS which were found to be infected with the AIDS virus. These unfortunate have been pressing for compensation ever since the ghastly error was discovered, but have got nowhere; their story invites comparison with the distasteful collusion over the thalidomide scandal, when the Distillers Company joined hands with government and the courts to deny responsibility and evade justice.

I cannot improve on the words of *The Sunday Times* on the haemophiliacs scandal, so I shall quote them and then comment.

Sir Donald Acheson, the government's chief medical officer, will be asked to publish confidential advice he has given to Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, which is believed to recommend an out-of-court settlement for more than 900 victims... to avoid the government being forced to hand over sensitive documents revealing decisions taken when the contaminated products were imported... Lawyers acting for the government have argued that it would be against the public interest to produce confidential department documents, including minutes of meetings between civil servants and ministers...

No doubt the "confidential department documents" include a note pointing out that since AIDS, however innocently acquired, is still incurable, a year or two more of delay will ensure that death will solve the irritating problem, as

indeed it already has done with an eighth of these nuisances. (Gentle reader, do not take offence at my suggestion and its flippant tone, and above all do not think I am exaggerating. I assure you that a government department employed in the furtherance of a cover-up would call in not only Death, Satan and Beelzebub, but all Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse as well.)

The point, of course, is that as *The Sunday Times* says, "ministers have consistently refused to sanction compensation until a court rules that negligence by the National Health Service was to blame", and they will countenance no settlement reached out of court, however obviously fair, lest the Fifth Horseman — precedent — should be hiding behind a hedge.

But the evasions and indifference with which the sufferers have been met, though shocking, are not what I want to discuss today; it is those familiar words "it would be against the public interest" (Have you also noted that those words are, with equal inevitability, preceded by "Lawyers have argued that"?)

The present government has done many good things, which I have repeatedly applauded; it has also made mistakes, some of them very bad ones, at which I have groaned. But in one area, its actions have been consistently inimical to the rights and freedoms of the people; and not only have they been thus, but each successive action has deprived us of more of those rights and freedoms.

Governments love secrecy, and that goes for all governments, from the most democratic to the most totalitarian. All advances towards more open discussion have been resisted by governments, even the United States with their magnificent Freedom of Information Act; all such measures have been forced upon by pressure groups, maverick politicians, the newspapers, imminent



elections and persistent ridicule. Britain has long had all these ingredients, but I know of no other truly democratic country which in the last decade or so has not only failed to extend the boundaries of public knowledge, but has actually reversed the trend, and reduced those boundaries.

When the admirable Mr Richard Shepherd (a Tory MP, remember, not Labour) put forward his freedom of information bill, it looked at first a sorry disappointment, so small the area of increased freedom it entailed, so careful had been to circumscribe the additional liberties proposed, so solicitous had been in accommodating the government and its wishes. But Mr Shepherd soon demonstrated to the doubters that he had been wiser than all of us; he had divined the exact lengths to which he could go without the government blocking it entirely, and all sensible reformers, real-

ising what he was about, cheered him on.

To his and our astonishment, even Mr Shepherd's mild measure was too much for a government that was rapidly declining into paranoia after the Ponting case and a number of spectacular leaks from within the government machine. So the bill was killed, though not before its supporters on the Tory benches had joined Labour to give the government the fright of its life by running its division majority as close as 37.

But worse was to come. In killing the Shepherd bill, the government promised a bill of its own. In due course, one was put forward; I assumed that it would be a diluted and enfeebled parody of Mr Shepherd's, and I was even braced against the likelihood that it would be entirely nugatory, lacking all advance into further freedom. What I could not have believed, until I saw it, was that it would be more restrictive than the

conditions Mr Shepherd had tried to reform; in the guise of a liberalising statute, what we got — and have — is something actually worse than the old Official Secrets Act. (The judges, I may say, have enthusiastically joined in the game, repeatedly stealing our right to know without even the excuse of legislation compelling them to.)

When the government's assault on our right to know, in the form of this bill, was going through, the bluff was called: would it include a "public interest" defence? No, said Douglas Hurd, then home secretary. From then on, we knew, if we didn't before, that we were being swindled.

The swindle has been going on right through the years of this administration, beginning in 1981 with Lord Hailsham's Contempt of Court Act, which made it a crime for jurors to reveal anything said in the jury-room, and going on until only the other day, when the government, with suspicious alacrity, welcomed the Calcutt report, as the seat of more potential restrictions waited skywards. (To their shame, the newspaper managements have been no less eager to accept the report.)

I return to the story of the AIDS-infected haemophiliacs. Boiled down, it comes to this. The government's chief medical officer is understood to be putting pressure on the minister of health to agree to substantial compensation, a very proper thing for such an official to do. But it seems that if the minister gives in to the pressure, it will not be because he sees the rightness of such action; indeed, he has hitherto firmly rejected any such practical form of sympathy. No, he will do it, if he does it at all, because otherwise he might, in the course of subsequent litigation, be compelled by the legal principle of disclosure to allow into the public domain "sensitive" (read "incriminating") documents which would reveal the nature of "decisions" (read "inexcusably culpable actions") taken when the tainted blood was imported.

Lawyers acting for the government have argued that it would be against the public interest to produce confidential department documents, including minutes of meetings between civil servants and ministers. I bet they have!

Breaking the blockade

From Africa comes a heartening message for Saddam Hussein from Ian Smith, who is something of an expert on sanctions. The former Rhodesian prime minister believes economic sanctions, far from bringing the Iraqi dictator to his knees, will actually boost his domestic status. He says they will stifle dissent within Iraq and unite the people behind their leader. "Saddam Hussein will use the sanctions to bolster his position and say, 'This is what our enemies are doing to us,'" says Smith from his ranch at Shurugwe, in what is now Zimbabwe. "We should not underestimate the dedication of his supporters."

Smith defied the British government in 1965 when he made his unilateral declaration of independence. He and his 250,000 white supporters survived 15 years of sanctions. Although his government ultimately had to cede power to the black majority, Smith insists that the longstanding blockade against Rhodesia was not a factor. He says the first ten years of Rhodesian sanctions were "a marvellous tonic", which extinguished internal opposition and rallied the nation behind the government.

"Our growth in that period ran at about double what it would have been without sanctions — and we achieved at one stage the fastest growth rate in the Western world."

He is convinced that some countries will help in disguising

Iraq's imports and exports. "I think history has proved that you have only to have one country which is prepared to create a crack, and that destroys the whole concept of your sanctions," he says, recalling how Rhodesian high-grade chrome was sold through third parties to China and the Soviet Union which then resold it to the United States — at twice the price — as their own ore. "Iraq won't deal through the front door, but to make a profit, sympathetic Arab countries will turn a blind eye and deal with them unofficially," he says. "I think the international community is in for a long battle."

Chilling reception

Junior energy minister Tony Baldry gave a frosty reception to the man who arrived to carry out the domestic survey at his constituency home. As reported in this column, Baldry asked Andrew Warren, director of the Association for the Conservation of Energy, to carry out the check shortly after taking over responsibility for monitoring the nation's energy efficiency. When Warren complained that MPs only become interested in preserving the planet's dwindling resources on joining the energy department, Baldry was less than enchanted.

Arriving at the minister's 17th-century cottage in his constituency the other day, Warren was refused entry. Fortunately officials from the Home Energy Rating scheme, launched by Mrs Thatcher last June, were on hand. They were allowed in to measure the depth of insulation in the cottage and to



DIARY

test the effectiveness of his pipe lagging.

"It's his home and the minister is entitled to admit whom he likes," says Warren. "I am just delighted there were other professionals there to carry out a survey."

If Mr Baldry was really serious about saving energy he might at least have phoned Mr Warren to say he would not be welcome. Instead the professional conservationist wasted precious fossil fuel making the three-hour journey from his base in Essex to the minister's constituency in Banbury.

Beachcombing

Sunbathers at Bournemouth have no hiding place among the swarms of holidaymakers if they outrage standards of accepted south-coast decency. The local council has installed surveillance cameras on the seaford, and when misbehaviour is spotted a recorded voice booms out a caution from loudspeakers. The presence of the electronic

eyes has enraged at least one, borough councillor, who fears the area has been turned into the equivalent of a prison camp. "I'm against this surveillance by security men from the town hall," says Liberal Democrat Mrs Emily Morrell-Cross. She alleges that the remote-control cameras are being used to peep at amorous activity and are harassing innocent holidaymakers.

"I have seen the council's surveillance team directing police towards a parked car on the seaford which contained a courting couple," she says. "It's just like



George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

A council spokesman has rejected the councillor's claims, saying that seaford surveillance is for the benefit of visitors. The faceless ones in the camera control centre will soon have to reduce their beach-gazing — the scheme is to be extended to Bournemouth's main pedestrian areas.

Wildlife-enhancing

While Saddam Hussein grows at the world from his bunker in Baghdad it is heartening to find at least one Gulf leader has time for gentler gestures.

The Sultan of Oman has just made a "very substantial" donation — believed to be close to £1 million — to the Peter Scott Memorial Appeal for Conservation. Sir Peter's widow, Lady Philippa Scott, is delighted with the gift. "The Omans have a very good record on conservation, the best in the Gulf," she says.

Lady Scott met the Omani deputy prime minister, Qais Bin Abd Al-Munim Zawawi, during a visit to the Gulf in March. "We discussed endangered species — in particular the Arabian oryx (a member of the antelope family) and a kind of goat called a tahr. My husband advised Oman on conservation of both animals."

The donation to the Scott appeal followed. What of Iraq's record on wildlife? "They've been far too busy fighting a war," Lady Scott says.

● The movie *Dick Tracy* is being marketed with the usual expensive spin-offs: Warren Beatty watches and Breathless Mahoney jewellery to name but a few. But none of the plays matches that used to promote the science fiction thriller *Total Recall*. Publicists are running an interactive phone-in competition with an out of this world prize — a trip to Mars. It's not until contestants have studied the small print that they realise that it's not an all expenses paid trip into space, but one to Mars, Pennsylvania.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

IN A JUST CAUSE

Britain has launched its biggest military operation overseas since the Falklands campaign of 1982. Royal Air Force units have been sent to help American forces and those of up to 12 Arab countries to deter an Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia. Such an invasion has not been explicitly threatened; indeed Iraq has publicly denied such warlike intention. But President Saddam Hussein's past record and aggressive statements are reason enough to take deterrent action against a ruthless dictator in an already unstable region which holds the bulk of the world's oil. Britain's "war aim" in Saudi Arabia is thus limited and defensive. Saudi Arabia needs to be buttressed against the threat of invasion at least until the burden of deterrence passes to Arab hands.

Royal Navy ships in and on their way to the Middle East are going for a different objective, related but militarily distinct. They are primarily to help enforce a blockade should one be authorised by the United Nations in support of the security council's sanctions resolution 661. This resolution, and thus the blockade, is intended to force Saddam Hussein of Iraq to give up the captured territory of Kuwait. The objective is therefore quite different from the operation in Saudi Arabia. It is aggressive, the enforcement of an economic sanction against Iraq to bring about a change in the political and military status quo. The means are the strangling of the Iraqi economy, the cessation of oil revenues, the exhaustion of the people, even the toppling of Saddam.

This naval objective is more problematic. What if the status quo does not change? What if Saddam simply sweats it out? What if some neighbouring states allow supplies to leak through? Here, the formal position is that responsibility for further action would fall not to Britain or the US alone, but to the United Nations collectively. The security council would be the forum in which an escalation of the blockade would be debated and military action against Saddam authorised. But what of the informal position?

The political effect of the Middle East operation degenerating into stalemate is acutely concerning Washington and London. The actual or implied use of force in a just cause, once embarked upon, deserves a degree of public optimism. Deterrence and embargo are suited for waging quasi-war in which the outcome depends heavily on threats, bluff and the balance of will on each side. Those who plead for reticence in debating tactical options

— such as Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fieldhouse in *The Times* on Saturday — are right insofar as such debate discourages friends or encourages enemies. Whether there is any profit in censoring news of deployments is more doubtful: news leaks out somehow and censorship comes to blight the good news as well as the bad.

Where openness is vital in ensuring that the overall objective of war remains clear, President Bush last week suggested that the US would not rest happy until Saddam Hussein was crushed. Hence the worry in Washington over "another Vietnam". What the president appeared to imply is a merging of the hitherto distinct objectives of Anglo-American policy, turning the defence of Saudi Arabia into a military, rather than purely economic, offensive against Saddam — possibly pre-empting any United Nations authority.

Mr Bush was careful to deny this last week but has since been more equivocal. Domestic pressure has in the past proved a potent engine of American military overreach. Fear of Arab reaction to a swift air strike against Saddam in Baghdad has so far led Mr Bush to wait and see what would be the impact of economic sanctions. This could be a long wait and American presidents, under election pressure, have often found patience an agonising comrade in arms.

Both the American and the British task forces know what they are about. At this stage they are not about a military recapture of Kuwait, nor a land invasion of Iraq in the hope of toppling Saddam. Both would be awesomely expensive, would be hard to sustain over time and would strengthen Saddam's position internally and among Arabs already nervous of appearing to support "American imperialism". The prospect of Western troops isolated in the desert for months on end is not attractive. So far, Mr Bush has been exemplary in foreseeing the risk of this; his diplomacy to avoid it has been commendably successful.

There is all the more reason, therefore, for the US and Britain to keep their military objectives in the Middle East limited and clear, including the authority under which they are being pursued. The United Nations security council is the basis for the multinational offensive against Iraq. Moderate Arab support is the basis for defending Saudi Arabia. That is why British forces are being asked to risk their lives in this distant conflict. That is why their cause is just.

REGIONAL PEACE IN AFRICA

The concept of regional peacekeeping is back in fashion. As Arab states mull over varying degrees of reluctance for peace in the Gulf, a West African multinational force is being prepared for intervention in Liberia. Until recently the cold war cast its shadow not just on the superpowers but on many troubled regions of the world, frustrating the possibilities of regional security. Many groups of states formed in the third world after the birth of the United Nations in the optimism of decolonisation fell short of their founders' aims because of the paralysing tensions between superpower interests.

In Africa, the casualties are many. In black Africa as a whole (the Organisation of African Unity), in West Africa (Ecowas) or in the "front-line states" bordering South Africa, lie the wreckage of hopeful schemes of regional co-operation. Superpower rivalry was by no means the only cause of disappointment: ordinary competition between states, lack of economic power to match grand ambitions and simple disagreements all played their part.

Now there is a different and more hopeful trend. A peacekeeping force composed of Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, organised by the Ecowas countries of West Africa, is trickling towards Liberia. The interventions in the Gulf and in Liberia demonstrate the truth that if events compel outside involvement, action is best taken by the most closely-involved neighbouring powers. In any outside intervention, fine judgement is needed to avoid generating an equal and opposite reaction that renders an attempt at pacification useless.

The material and resources to make that judgment are always more likely to be found

close at hand. But no intervention will work unless enough force majeure is deployed to dominate. In the Gulf, American leadership and potential firepower has been necessary to galvanise other Arab governments to do what they might not have done had President Bush not jerked them into action. The Ecowas force heading for Liberia lacks an "America". A rebel fighter quoted yesterday listened to the sound of American military helicopters airlifting embassy staff from Monrovia and remarked: "We don't want to mess with them." Now the Americans are going.

The risk of local intervention is that each intervening state will have its own reasons for involvement. Already in West Africa, Nigeria is accused by the Liberian rebels of wanting to prop up the beleaguered Doe government. Others have financial interests and tribal loyalties to consider. Certainly the odds are stacked heavily against the Ecowas force achieving any sort of lasting peace in Liberia. The contingents are assembling slowly and may not arrive before one or other rebel group takes control. Whether the bills can be paid is unclear. Famine and epidemic are imminent in Liberia and the incoming soldiers of the multinational force may end up as aid workers, without being able to enforce the holding of elections.

That should not diminish the significance of what is happening. The Ecowas governments have drawn the right conclusion on how best to police a breakdown in law and order in their region. If the Liberian fire is to be doused, these governments must call on enough power to assert their authority. They should also be an example to their continent on how best to cope with the unfinished business of decolonisation.

ARTS AND THE CELTS

The city of Edinburgh opened its annual festival yesterday, easing into its well rehearsed role as the capital of culture in the north. However, enviously Glaswegians may attempt to match Edinburgh's international reputation — Glasgow is Europe's "city of culture" in 1990 — Edinburgh's position as a cosmopolitan centre of the arts looks unassailable.

In searching for a distinct artistic niche Glaswegians should perhaps look less at Edinburgh and more at Cwm Rhymney in southeast Wales. There, in a park built on a disused coal tip, the Welsh National Eisteddfod drew to its passionate conclusion at the weekend. The nation of poets and preachers, of rugby, religion and rain was dispersed, refreshed and reassured for 12 more months.

Drawing parallels between the two great regional summer festivals would be like comparing Edinburgh rock and Caerphilly cheese. Edinburgh has won international status by opening its doors to the world. The eisteddfod is largely an amateur or semi-professional competition which celebrates one nation's cultural heritage. An Englishman visiting the field at Cwm Rhymney would have seen little that was not foreign. Alcohol-free and alive with rural gossip, the eisteddfod tempts the same people every year — not least with the prospect of seeing old friends again.

This introspection is both a weakness and a strength. Some eisteddfod competitions are artistically incestuous and the druidical ceremonies of crowning the bard are ludicrously pretentious. More to the point, the quality of performance is patchy. Both the prose and drama awards were withheld last week because entries failed to reach the required standard.

This was the fourth occasion in seven years on which the drama prize was not awarded.

Yet the music of Welsh solo voices and choirs and the glory of its *cyngwunedd* and *penillion*, unique Welsh forms of poetry and music, make the eisteddfod a moving celebration of Britain's diverse cultural history. This year was one of the most forward-looking in recent years, the Valleys location itself drawing attention to the changing nature of Welsh industry. The poets who won the prestigious crown and chair were both young men who wrote about the future, not the past, for too long an obsession of introverted Welshmen.

The post-war decision to make "the National" monolingual, though deeply divisive at the time, was right. While it may have deterred some non-Welsh speaking artists, it encouraged others to learn the language (if only for the purposes of one song) and focused attention on the central role of Welsh in the culture of the principality. Only one in five people in Wales speak Welsh. The eisteddfod helps to consolidate what remains of a rich heritage, fortifying the base from which rearguard actions can be fought, more converts sought. A revival of interest in learning Welsh always follows the eisteddfod, especially when it is held in non-Welsh speaking areas.

Glasgow should develop its place in Scottish cultural identity by developing its Mayfest for the home-grown arts of Scotland. It need not be mainly in Gaelic: there are only some 80,000 Gaelic speakers and Scots English, the language of Burns, is integral to Scots literary culture. But here is an opportunity for a native festival of the arts, to counterbalance Edinburgh's cosmopolitan extravaganza.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wrong kind of halo for British Rail

From Mr Stephen Joseph

Sir, Your leader ("BR off the rails", August 1) rightly points out the difference in approach between this country and the rest of Europe towards rail investment and the damage done to BR by continuous cost-cutting. But the rest of Europe does not just fund railways because they have a "saintly political status". Other governments recognise, as ours appears not to, that railways have wider benefits, notably as part of strategies to solve congestion and environmental problems.

By contrast, the objectives set by the Government for Network SouthEast — to break even in three years and make an 8 per cent return in six — will necessitate fares rises and various measures affecting service quality.

The result will be to drive people and goods off the railways and on to already overcrowded roads. This runs directly counter to Government commitments to stabilise the production of gases contributing to global warming; it also adds to the congestion costs being borne by business.

A different approach is needed. More innovative funding ideas should be tried — BR could, for

instance, be invited to "buy back" part of its subsidy in return for defined improvements in service quality. The principle established with grants for private rail sidings, where funding is given to remove lorries from the roads, could be extended to justify investment in other railway operations. Rail investment criteria could be made more comparable with those used for roads.

To these ideas, which are all ways of recognising the wider benefits from rail investment without having open-ended public subsidy, privatisation is almost irrelevant. Whether railways are owned privately or by the state, there will continue to be a strong case for some public funding. And it is worth noting that no other developed country is really considering full privatisation of its railways.

Our railways should not necessarily be given a "saintly" status. But it would be nice if they were treated less like Cinderella.

Yours faithfully
STEPHEN JOSEPH
(Executive Director),
Transport 2000,
Walkden House,
10 Melton Street, NW1.

Delays in the air

From Mr R. W. Tooley

Sir, An interesting comment yesterday (August 1): 91 column-inches, including a picture and the main leader, devoted to the CTC (Central Transport Consultative Committee) annual report on British Rail's performance; under two column-inches, with no comment, devoted to the Civil Aviation Authority's report that in the year to March, only 62 per cent of

flights from Britain's six busiest airports left, not on time, but within 15 minutes of their scheduled time, and that the average delay on 664,000 flights was 25 minutes.

At, say, 150 per flight, that's a mere 100 million passengers affected in one year.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. TOOLEY,
Corney Cottage, Broad Oak,
Nr Heathfield, East Sussex.

Curriculum reform

From Dr Peter Jones

Sir, Everyone who is concerned about education will be relieved to see the intelligent and timely steps that Mr MacGregor is taking to reform Mr Baker's reckless National Curriculum enactments (report, August 1). These, as everyone except Mr Baker has always known, are undeliverable and hostile to the two great Tory principles of freedom and choice.

Mr MacGregor could do worse than follow the Prime Minister's instincts and concentrate on delivering first and foremost literacy and numeracy, and second a good grasp of science/cdt (craft, design and technology) and a foreign language. Let the rest, duly modified, follow at a later date.

What with teacher shortages, general financial stringency and all other reforms of education in the air, Mr MacGregor stands to deliver nothing without a clear sense of priorities.

Yours etc.
PETER JONES, (Spokesman,
Co-ordinating Committee
for Classics),
Newcastle University,
Department of Classics,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

From Mr David Little
Sir, Are Mr MacGregor's scribbles dangerously stupid or calculatedly setting up one more

educational "fad" to harm British children? The Education Reform Act produced a National Curriculum (which most schools were basically teaching anyway), then tried to cram too many subjects into it.

This phenomenon, recognised as "curriculum overload", produces the need for something to give to make way for, e.g. a second modern language. The "soft" targets for this concession have been made art, music and PE.

Anyone with knowledge will appreciate that physical education is much more than "getting fit" or "playing sport". I did not train for three years and work for 27 in the profession to be just cast aside for an ill-thought-through "convenience".

The fallacy that if children have reached a sufficiently high level by 14 (e.g. in gymnastics) they can give up a subject, makes no allowances for the broader, educational aspects of PE as a preparation for an enhanced, healthy lifestyle. It should be remembered that Britain has the highest incidence of coronary heart disease, and the narrowing of the coronary arteries often starts in childhood.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID LITTLE,
20 Berkeley Gardens, N21,
August 2.

Choosing a bishop

From Mr James Fairlie

Sir, Archbishop Austin writes (August 1) that it is "imperative" that an Anglo-Catholic be appointed to the diocese of London. Why not, indeed, if (though only if) that is the churchmanship of whom ever the members of the Crown Appointments Commission are led to recommend?

But should not the commission's prime consideration be the diocese of London itself, its complexities, its needs and its challenges? The quality of leadership of the episcopate does not depend on an artificial balancing of alleged churchmanship.

We have heard far too much of that already. The London appointment is too important to be influenced by such considerations.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES FAIRLIE (member,
General Synod, 1980-90),
64 Winterborne Road,
Abingdon, Oxfordshire,
August 1.

Saving the panda

From Mr Guy Mountfort

Sir, While it is obviously regrettable that the World Wide Fund for Nature project to save the panda may fail (report and leading article, July 30), the blame for this must surely lie with the Chinese Government for failing to carry out its part of the bargain. Your environment correspondent is correct in referring to the panda as "a large cuddly animal", but it is incorrect to suggest that the WWF has concentrated on saving such animals because of their popular appeal.

The great majority of the 6,000 projects completed have concentrated on sustaining biological diversity, by protecting habitats such as tropical forests, wetlands, savannah and coral reefs. By doing so, a number of gravely endangered species such as the zebra, the Asiatic lion, the orangutan and the Arabian oryx have been saved from extinction. A large part of the funds also goes to the creation of national parks and wildlife reserves, and to education, without which conservation cannot succeed.

The WWF has obtained a number of vitally important international agreements such as Cites (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) and the Ramsar convention to save endangered wetlands. These achievements should be taken into account before criticising the possible failure of the panda project.

Yours sincerely,
GUY MOUNTFORT,
8 Park Manor,
St Aldhelm's Road,
Poole, Dorset.

Frogmore House

From Miss Owen Hedley

Sir, Frogmore House (photograph and report, August 2) was Queen Charlotte's *paradis terrestre*, where she engaged in her botanical studies and the collecting of books in English, French, German and Italian, interests in which "le cher Roi" generously helped her.

She did not use it as a retreat while he "endured his periodic bouts of madness". His home always remained here — except at the last, when, unable to complete the journey back to him at Windsor Castle after a visit of duty to London in the spring of 1818, she was dying in prolonged agony at Kew Palace: even then, as she confided to her physician, Sir Henry Hallford, she longed above all else to remove to Windsor "before... before...". She left the sentence unfinished. On November 17, 1818 she died at Kew Palace.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
OLWEN HEDLEY,
15 Denny Crescent, SE11.

endangered wetlands. These achievements should be taken into account before criticising the possible failure of the panda project.

There is nothing extraordinary about this — industrial companies who bring in management consultants to assess their effectiveness frequently give the findings only limited internal circulation. It was always our intention to publish a shortened summary.

Blame for failure to ensure the survival of the giant panda and the elephant has been laid at WWF's door in the media coverage follow-

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

Police reaction to 'crack' explosion

From the Acting Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

Sir, The leader in *The Times* of August 10, "A cracked explosion", gives a misleading impression of the police reaction to the phenomenon of "crack" in particular and the illegal use of drugs in general.

Some two years ago we received advice from the United States about crack. Briefly described, it was "Get ahead of it now before you have a problem — we didn't and we have lost the war". Senior police officers visited the US and found much evidence suggesting the defeat and, whilst recognising that conditions there cannot be identically translated to this country, assessed that it would be irresponsible to ignore the timely warning.

This resulted in the formation of the "Task Force" (and I apologise for the nomenclature) which was designed to gather intelligence, to educate police officers in the signs of "crack" use, to disrupt criminal organisations frustrating the establishment of a crack market and, when found, to seize crack and make arrests.

This, with the help of publicity

about the unit's activity was intended to help prevent conditions found in America occurring in this country. Readers will forgive me, I hope, if I claim that the objective has very largely been achieved. Some relocation of effort to other priorities is now justifiable. However, in London, where crack exists our commitment to eradication and prevention remains.

Redeployment, far from revealing misjudgement, represents success and your readers should applaud the presence of police and HM Customs Officers.

Finally, your readers should know that police officers aware of the drugs menace generally do not react as your leader suggests. They judge performance on prevailing street prices, purity levels and, sadly, statistics of drug-related deaths.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DELLOW,
Acting Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1,
August 10.

Crisis in the Gulf

From Mr Tony Marlow, MP for Northampton North (Conservative)

Sir, Surely the time has come for Parliament to be recalled to debate what British interest in the Gulf it is for which our servicemen are to be asked to put their lives at risk? Is it to sustain the special relationship with the US — which is undoubtedly important? Is it to guarantee long-term supplies of energy to both Germany and Italy — countries who, unlike us, have no reserves of their own, and whose servicemen, unlike ours, are not putting their lives at risk; or is it to prove that military-backed expansion cannot succeed?

If such be the case, as Israel's invasion of Lebanon had less justification and resulted in massive bloodshed, when is the international community going to mount military and economic sanctions against that country?

In the meantime, many Arab people, if not their regimes, will believe — with justification — that moral apartheid is once more at work.

Yours faithfully,
TONY MARLOW,
House of Commons, SW1,
August 11.

Expertise at the top

From Rear Admiral J. A. Bell

Sir, The letters from Mr Yates and Mr Buxton (August 7) must indeed raise a wry smile amongst servicemen who have suffered from that delightful Treasury gambit known as "abatement of pension".

This gambit runs as follows: service personnel retire, often, because of conditions of service, at quite an early age. They receive a pension which they have earned and paid for as part of those conditions. If they take a post in industry or commerce (in my case with the BBC) they are paid a fair reward which has nothing to do with their pension.

Should they, however, at a later stage be asked to take up an appointment within or sponsored by a government department, an edict says that their salary plus their pension cannot be more than the rate in the post in which they are employed, or their rate on leaving the service, uprated for inflation.

This of course becomes even worse when the rate on leaving the service was held down by dictat, as was the case at the end of the 1970s. So they either lose part of their pension (which they have earned) or of their salary (which they are earning).

As a victim of this gambit when with the Police Complaints Authority 1, and other service colleagues, had lengthy letters from the Treasury saying what the policy was; but no one ever explained why.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. BELL,
Farthingdown House,
Hollywell Lake,
Wellington, Somerset.

ing publication of the Philipson report summary. It is far too simplistic to suggest that any one environmental group, or indeed any one nation, can save a major species threatened with extinction. WWF's role is to act as a catalyst, to bring together governments, aid agencies and environmentalists to work in a united way to overcome tragic threats to species like these.

There are real problems in saving the giant panda unless the Chinese government puts more money and resources into the project. As far as the African elephant is concerned, WWF played a leading role in helping to bring about a ban on the ivory trade at the Cites convention last October. Subsequently we have helped to enforce this, for instance by helping to persuade Taiwan, not a member of Cites, to ban ivory imports.

In the last 12 months, WWF has also spent over £1.5 million on elephant conservation projects in Africa. We have certainly had our failures, but no other environmental group is providing as much practical help to safeguard *Loxodonta africana*.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MEDLEY, Director,
World Wide Fund for Nature (United Kingdom),
Panda House, Weyside Park,
Cotteshall Lane,
Godalming, Surrey.

West Indies meetings

From Mr Lirio O. D. Trotz

Sir, In the article "Caribbean: the old order crumbles" (August 2), there was a distinct inference that the West Indian Commission "highlighted it" out of Trinidad and Tobago during the recent crisis.

The West Indian Commission had in fact held all but one of the scheduled meetings from July 25 to July 28. The meeting scheduled for the morning of July 29 was postponed for obvious reasons. Further, Commission members were booked to leave Trinidad and Tobago on the evening of the 28th and the morning of the 29th. More importantly, however, having ascertained the gravity of the crisis the Commission, on the morning of the 28th, issued a statement through its Chairman, Sir Shridath Ramphal. This was carried live on the only radio station operative at that time. The statement expressed the Commission's concern over the events taking place in Trinidad and Tobago, expressed the hope for an early return to constitutionalism in the twin-island republic and called for an internal solution to the crisis.

Yours faithfully,
LIRIO O. D. TROTZ (Member,
West Indian Commission),
c/o Guyana High Commission,
3 Palace Court,
Bayswater Road, W2.

Stationary parking

From Mr D. H. Worskett

Sir, Your report (August 7) on the new London Underground map prompts me to draw to your attention one continuing major omission. Unlike comparable maps of metro systems in some major continental cities — Cologne is a good example — the LT map fails to tell motorists which Tube stations provide proper and secure car-parking facilities.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. WORSKETT
(Director, Public Affairs),
RAC Motoring Services,
RAC House, M1 Cross,
Brent Terrace, NW2,
August 8.

Walking aid

From Sir Francis Avery Jones

Sir, A daily purposeful brisk country walk is a real health bonus, particularly for those who have retired and now wish to contain their petrol bills. May I draw attention to the value of the chest-high walking stick with a V-top for the thumb — the "thumb stick".

Its special merit is the way it brings the shoulder muscles into play, providing a backward springy push every fourth step, maintaining momentum. Furthermore, it adds considerable stability over uneven ground. By putting both hands on top, as a shepherd may do on his crook, one can pause, enjoy the scenery, shifting some weight off the feet.

Have your readers other hints to pass on?

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS AVERY JONES,
Mill House, Nuthourne,
Pulborough, West Sussex.

Professor John Radford, author of *Child Prodigies and Exceptional Early Achievers*, believes

ANDY WAITS

to work on his computer." A classroom full of young entrepreneurs, all out to seize the opportunity, would do nothing

Mr Simpson argues that "market forces have been growing more important by the day" and that the school system is already imbued

In 1984, there were fewer than 700 Young Enterprise companies.

(C) Times Newspapers Ltd 1983

TEACHERS from St David's College, Llandudno, a leading Welsh boys' school, are taking supplies and equipment to one of the most inaccessible and poorest parts of Romania. Four trucks loaded with medical and sanitary equipment, blankets and clothes are ex-

FIVE years' work by specialists from five British universities in building up Malaysia's engineering education has been marked by an honorary degree to Professor Brian Clarkson, principal of University College, Swansea. The team, from Liverpool, Sheffield, Newcastle upon Tyne, Bradford and Swansea, helped to develop a new campus and a three-year matriculation course of A-level standard.

Professor Clarkson, who advised the World Bank in negotiating funds to build the complex at Ipoh, received his degree at the university.

JOHN O'LEARY

071-481 1066

How to Improve

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT: THE DIRECTOR OF STUDIES,
THE TUTORIAL ACADEMY, EDEN HOUSE,
2 ST ALDATES COURTYARD, 38 ST ALDATES, OXFORD, OX1 1BN
TEL: OXFORD (0865) 793232. FAX: OXFORD (0865) 794614

For further details please contact
The Registrar, (Ref T) Holborn College
200 Greyhound Road, London W14 9RY
Phone: 071-385 3377 (24 Hrs) Fax: 071-381 3377
Independent Education at its best

JOSEPH'S
HALL

Mander Portman Woodward

1 800 671-6000 (24 hrs)
or 871-661.8331
Ref. TT

Personnel Department no 071
full curriculum vitae and the
reference should be sent to the
College School of Medicine,
London. £5 9p d

Personnel Department no 071 326 3011. Applications including full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Secretary of the School, King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry, Brompton Road, London, W8 5PP by 6th September 1990.

Letters should be sent to the Secretary of the School, King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry, Roehampton Road, London, SE5 9PJ by 6th September 1990.

Personnel Department no 071 326 3011. Applications including full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Secretary of the School, King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry, Brompton Road, London, W8 5PP by 6th September 1990.

- A Level and GCSE's
- Relax Courses
- Small Group Teaching
- Excellent teachers

ORD TUTORIAL COLLEGE
 House, 39 West Street, Farnham,
 Surrey, GU9 7DR.
 Tel: 731144

17 Dublin Street
Edinburgh EH1 3PG

as well as type 1133
LANSDOWN
Secretarial College
3-5 Palace Gate, Kensington
London W8

Export Sales & Marketing
 2001 Old York Road
 Suite 200
 Tel: (0855) 711820 (24 hrs) or
 711821

**22-24 Queensberry Place
London SW7 2DS
Tel: 071-589 8383 (24 hrs)
or 071-581 8331
Ref. TT**

Languages Media Studies
 Short and long term courses
 commence weekly.
 Further details from Mrs Fox
 4 Wetherby Gardens,
 London SW4 5 QJ
 074 772 3841/2/3/4/5/6

Further details from Mrs Fox
4 Wetherby Gardens,
London SW5 6DJ
071-373 3852/2190/538

07-1373 3852/2190/338

The woman beside the dictator

Saddam Hussein's face is known worldwide, but the heart of his turbulent family remains an enigma. Sally Brompton investigates

On Saddam Hussein's 45th birthday, his wife Sajida hosted a party in Baghdad for about 200 of Iraq's most important women. Among them were the wives of diplomats and leading executives, all invited to celebrate the president's birthday in suitable style. This included the arrival of an enormous cake covered with candles, a great deal of singing and clapping and a procession led by two women bearing cathedral-like candles flanking a third woman wearing a Saddam Hussein T-shirt.

"I couldn't help wondering what Mrs Saddam thought about it all," says one of the Western wives who was present. "If it had been my husband, I would have considered it a bit over the top."

Whatever her personal views, Mrs Saddam gave no indication of anything other than wholehearted support for the orchestrated exuberance. After almost 30 years of marriage she is accustomed to the various excesses that surround her husband.

While the president dominates the world's headlines, Mrs Saddam remains firmly in the background. In the words of one expatriate Briton who was formally introduced to her at one of her rare public appearances "she doesn't have her husband's power or charisma".

As far as the people of Iraq are concerned, however, she is everything a president's wife should be. "She is highly regarded, nothing negative about her ever appears in the press," says an exiled Iraqi writer.

To be accurate, hardly anything at all about her ever appears anywhere. In the main military museum in Baghdad, filled with the president's memorabilia, including numerous photographs of his life, there are only two showing Mrs Saddam — one of them on her wedding day. A cover story about the president's family

published in the magazine *Al-Mawja* in 1978 was the first and one of the very few of its kind. It showed the president and his wife seated at opposite ends of a gilded settee surrounded by their children. In the article President Saddam aired his views on family life. "The most important thing about marriage is that the man must not let the woman feel downtrodden simply because she is a woman and he is a man; if she feels this, then family life is over," he told the female reporter, a member of the government-backed Federation of Iraqi Women, which published the magazine.

Despite his admirable ideals, the president's family life suffered badly as a result of his long-term affair with Samira Fadel Shahbandar, the former wife of the chairman of Iraqi Airways. While accepting her husband's reputed womanising, Mrs Saddam was infuriated by this serious liaison.

In November 1988, her eldest son, Uday, bludgeoned to death his father's closest and most trusted aide, Kamel Hana Jajjo, who had introduced the president to Mrs Shahbandar. Already responsible for the murders of two army officers — one whose wife he wanted to dance with in a nightclub and the other, the father of a girl he attempted to pick up from school — Uday was imprisoned at his father's command and ordered to stand trial, despite his mother's protestations.

The president later relented and his son was released and banished to Geneva where he remained for several weeks until being expelled for assaulting a Swiss. Now aged 27, Uday is back in favour with his father, and is the leader of the Youth Federation and the president of the Iraqi Olympic Committee.

His mother's position was further weakened when her brother General Adnan Khairallah, Iraq's defence minister, was killed in



Doting father? Saddam Hussein, seated with his wife and daughter, Hala. Standing are other members of the family, including his son Uday (centre)

May last year, reputedly on the president's orders. According to one source, the general had deeply resented his sister's humiliation over the Shahbandar affair.

However, it is unlikely to bring about the end of the marriage, the foundations of which go back to childhood. Mrs Saddam grew up with her husband, a first cousin two years her junior, on the outskirts of the small country town of Tikrit in central Iraq. The president's father had died when Saddam was a small boy and the child went to live with the family of his maternal uncle, Khairallah Talfah, a teacher and local politician. In the tradition of Muslim families, the two children were betrothed by their grandfather from an early age and married in the early 1960s when President Saddam returned from his political exile in Cairo.

His wife, already a teacher in a girls' primary school, continued to work while bringing up her five

children with the help of a resident nurse. Her husband, a proponent of the education and emancipation of women, has always supported her career.

Now a headmistress, "a result of the normal procedure of promotion", according to her husband, "her salary is the same as that of her colleagues and she is called upon to give an account of her actions just like everyone else". Mrs Saddam looks considerably younger than her 55 years. Her naturally dark hair has changed to blonde since she married and she dresses in Western style, buying her clothes from Paris and Switzerland. A recent Iraqi television film showed the family on a picnic in the mountains in the north of Iraq. Wrapped in a fur coat, Mrs Saddam was seen chatting to the local people.

Her husband's official biography, published in 1981, emphasises his devotion to his family with tales of bedtime

"She will never be seen to be anything other than 100 per cent loyal to his cause"

stories and shopping outings with his daughters, Raghad, now aged 24, Rana, aged 19, and 16-year-old Hala, and hunting trips with Uday and his younger brother Qusai, aged 25. Mrs Hassam is pictured with the president in a vegetable garden and on a visit to "a peasant family". There are also photographs of the president splashing in the river with his children, riding with them in a motor boat and sewing the sleeve of the dress worn by Raghad.

Uday, then aged 16, informed his father's biographer that his ambition was to be a nuclear scientist since "Iraq would need scientists in this field once it had entered the nuclear club". Referring to his military training, the boy said: "Every Iraqi must be trained and prepared."

Today, the two eldest girls are married to brothers, one of them the minister of industry and military equipment, the other a captain in the republican guard. Uday is married to the daughter of the Iraqi vice-president.

Along with her teaching career, Mrs Saddam is closely involved with the cultural life of Iraq. Each year on April 28, her husband's birthday, she helps to organise the hundreds of artists who present him with their latest portraits of the president. It is a well-worn ritual in which the artists subsequently receive cheques which they then return, insisting that the portraits were intended as gifts. It

is only when they are sent the cheques a second time that they are allowed to keep them to buy materials which will enable them to continue painting their President. As a result of this annual ceremony, every room in President Saddam's various homes and state buildings is filled with portraits of himself.

Mrs Saddam is also a leading member of the Federation of Iraqi Women, an offshoot of the ruling Ba'ath party aimed at encouraging the emancipation and politicalisation of women, "rather like the Women's Institute but political", as one Westerner put it. While she is unlikely to be closely involved in her husband's military activities, she will certainly be doing her bit to inspire the women and children. In the words of an Iraqi journalist based in Europe, "whatever Sajida feels about her husband privately, she will never be seen to be anything other than 100 per cent loyal to his cause".

LEGEND has it that in 681 AD St Wilfrid, Bishop of York, converted the South Saxons to Christianity by ending a three-year drought. On the day a large number of them agreed to be baptised the rains came, so convincing them of the truth of his teachings.

As I survey the havoc wreaked in my garden by a second successive bone-dry summer, I can well understand how the Saxons felt. How this drought compares with those of the past is difficult to assess because the severity depends on several factors. In spite of these difficulties, it is possible to form a fairly accurate picture of how soil moisture levels have varied from summer to summer.

Back in the grip of drought, naturally

The records show that hot, dry spells have been a normal part of the British climate

On the basis of instrumental records back to the mid-18th century, the summer of 1976 still stands out above the rest. Since March, in southern England, the dryness this year has come close to matching that of 1976, but with two important differences. First, we had a wet winter and, second, we have not had quite the same

sustained summer heat of 1976. Closer examination of both the instrumental and historical records shows that over the centuries there has been a steady stream of extreme summer weather. There were periods when these extremes clumped together, so the fact that we have had three pairs of hot, dry summers (1975-76, 1983-

84 and 1989-90) in the last 16 years cannot be taken as clear evidence of a permanent shift in the climate. Prior to instrumental observations, heat and drought show up clearly not only in historical records, but also in the price of cereals and other economic and social factors.

All this suggests that we can make no assumptions about current trends. The present weather is just part of the normal range experienced over the years by the British Isles. Although as I survey the dying trees and see the Surrey night skyline ringed with the flames of heath fires, it is hard not to assume that there is something unnatural afoot.

W.J. BURROUGHS

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1990

Saved in the last reel

How do our historic houses protect themselves from the film makers?

WHEN Lord and Lady Saye and Sele were approached by Touchstone Pictures in February for permission to use their house, Broughton Castle, near Banbury, as a location for a new film, they were frankly sceptical.

"We used to get quite excited when we got such requests," Lady Saye and Sele says. "But only one in 20 ever amounted to anything."

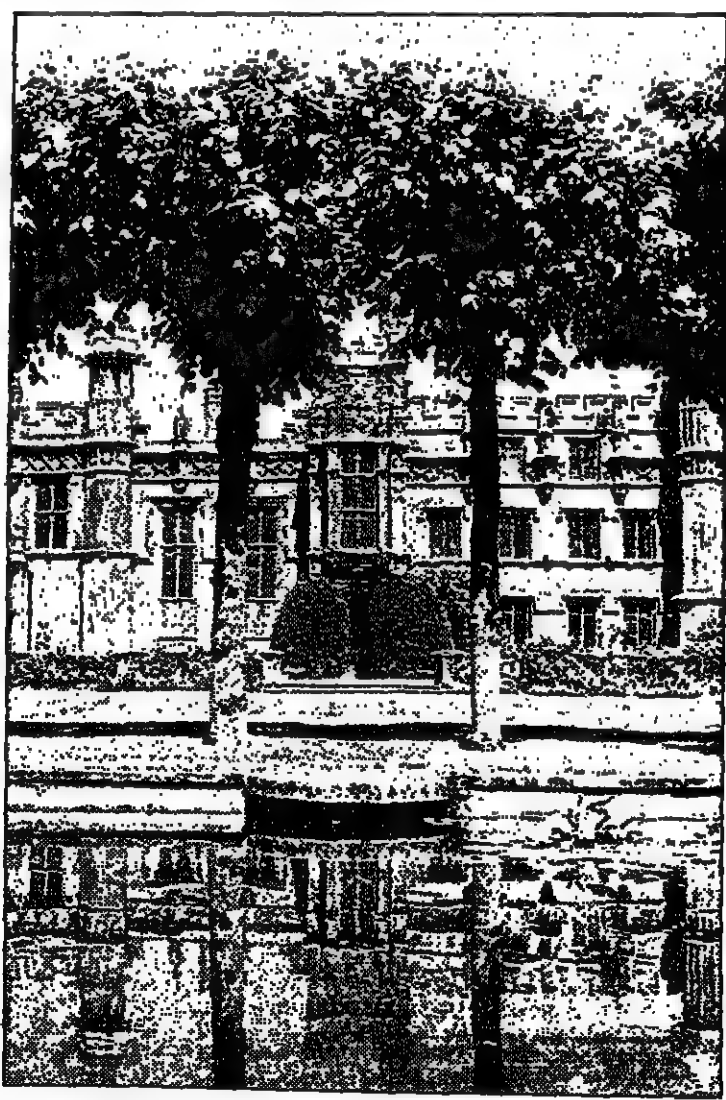
Touchstone, part of the Disney empire, wanted 14th-century Broughton Castle, with its battlements and moat, for British scenes in their new film, *Three Men and a Little Lady*, a follow-up to *Three Men and a Cradle*, starring Tom Selleck. Other films, including *The Scarlet Pimpernel* and *Lady Jane*, have also been shot there.

Lord and Lady Saye and Sele know the havoc a large film crew can wreak on both property and personal life, so the family drew up an agreement, based on a now standard Historic Houses Association (HHA) contract. This stipulated not only the fee, but also a whole range of details, such as the times of filming, where the crew could go, and the extent of insurance cover.

"If we had been total beginners, I would have been absolutely terrified," Lady Saye and Sele says. Her own curtains were deemed not glitzy enough and Touchstone put up new ones and laid new carpets. Most of the family's furniture was banished to a garage and masses of armour was distributed round the Great Hall. Lady Saye and Sele remembers turning a corner in the garden and seeing three people meticulously painting plastic flowers which were placed alongside her flowering roses to make her garden look "more colourful".

OWNERS can be helped in their dealing with film and television by the HHA. A decade ago, under the influence of its then chairman, the late George Howard, of Castle Howard, in Yorkshire (used for Granada Television's *Brideshead Revisited*), the association drew up a standard contract for filming. This has now become the norm for all filming and photography at historic houses. The HHA lays down guidelines on fees, ranging from £200 a day for a stills shoot to £2,500 a day for a major feature film.

Norman Hudson, the HHA's technical advisor, reels off the horror stories he has come across: the film technician who poked a hole in a picture, then took down the offending canvas and tried to hide it; and the bedroom, pro-



Home guard: Knebworth House, where a cash bond is required

vided as a dressing room, which became a "love-nest".

But even the most experienced historic house owner can still come to grief. Peregrine Palmer, owner of Dorsey Court, a red-bricked, timber-framed Tudor manor near Windsor, imposes a fine if he finds any damage to his property, which earlier this month was used as the backdrop for a new BBC mini-series, *House of Cards*.

"People are inclined to go around rather indiscriminately with a staple gun," he says. All companies filming at Lord Cobbold's Knebworth House, in Hertfordshire, have to post a cash bond which is forfeited if anyone on the set is seen with a lit cigarette.

Dorsey Court and Knebworth are popular with film companies, says Sarah Greenwood, founder of the specialist agency, Country House Locations, because they come within a 30-mile radius of the centre of London. This means metropolitan-based companies do not, under union agreements, have to pay large sums to accommodate their crews overnight.

Miss Greenwood, who has about 350 properties on her books, says such union rules are dis-

appearing. With more video filming, she notes, crews are smaller and less disruptive. This is often reflected in lower fees to house owners.

A valuable source for her agency is the National Trust. Last summer, the trust allowed filming for the first time at Sissinghurst Castle in Kent. Sissinghurst is the home of the author Nigel Nicolson, the trust's tenant. The BBC filmed parts of *A Portrait of a Marriage*. Mr Nicolson's study of the unconventional relationship of his parents, Sir Harold Nicolson and Vita Sackville-West.

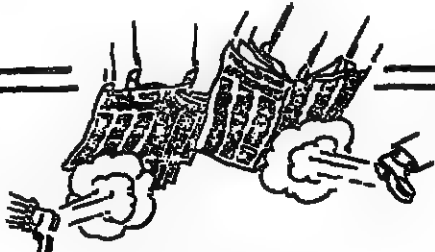
THE trust also finds film makers willing to pay up to £750 a day for its open stretches of land. Knebworth, Bransford recently filmed *Henry V* on a portion of trust-owned coastline near Eastbourne.

As a private owner, Mr Palmer says: "The income from films is very unpredictable. But when it comes, it can make a welcome contribution to the upkeep and maintenance of your house. You have to treat it as a windfall."

ANDREW LYCETT

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1990

With the right information, it's all in a day's work.



The Times Appointments section on a Thursday has regularly had more pages of career opportunities than any other quality daily newspaper.

Why? Because as a Times reader, you're the type of person our prestigious advertisers are looking for.

Bankers, technicians, engineers, marketing, accountancy, advertising, lawyers and teachers — whatever the move you're thinking of, The Times delivers.

071-481 4000

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK.
THE TIMES

ARTS

GALLERIES: EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Provocative but not astonishing

John Russell Taylor applauds the local initiative behind the festival exhibitions

The coupling of Cézanne and Poussin on the exhibition posters has already caused some fluttering in Edinburgh's artistic doves. Of course, it is meant to do just that. The show Cézanne and Poussin at the National Gallery is intended, as far as the visual arts are concerned, to be the spearhead of Edinburgh's festival challenge to Glasgow's perceived primacy this year in matters cultural. A bit of controversy is required, or nobody might take notice.

The subjects of some art shows immediately proclaim their own validity, either because they are obvious, or because they embody such a brilliant and illuminating idea that once it has been announced it needs no further affirmation. The linkage of Poussin and Cézanne in one show claiming to tell us something about "The Classical Vision of Landscape" might be such an idea, but in practice it does not quite qualify. On the other hand, the artists do not clash alarmingly and do not, when hung together, kill each other's effects. That is some justification. If, in addition, the combination makes visitors think, then the show is doing as much as can reasonably be expected of it.

Indeed, there is quite a lot to provoke useful thought. There are gaps in the show. The most famous Cézanne of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire in the Courtauld Collection, arguably the most Poussin-like of all his major landscapes, was needed in London to decorate the opening of the new Somerset House galleries. The shortage of late Poussins to substantiate the show's claims that both painters went into a visionary phase at the end of their lives is explained partly by the fragility of one or two, the size of loan that would be entailed in borrowing the Louvre's four Seasons, and partly, truth to tell, by the paucity of late Poussins which

would substantiate the claims. All the same, the resemblances are there. Sometimes the show's organisers manage a telling collocation of strikingly similar compositions — Cézanne's "The Sea at L'Estaque" and Poussin's "Landscape with the body of Phocion carried out of Athens", for instance. Sometimes they draw our attention to something which really does not seem to be there, after pointing out Poussin's "invention" of the composition with an absolutely central point of recession (in his "Landscape with a Roman Road"), they then try to convince us that the same thing occurs in several Cézannes, the main point of which seems to be that the eye is subtly but unmistakably deflected from the central axis.

The show also never tackles directly the importance of figures as part of the landscape in Poussin, and the virtual absence of figures in Cézanne landscapes. It would have helped in this respect if Cézanne's "The Harvest", now in a private Japanese collection, could have been borrowed, especially if it could have been related to the also borrowed Poussin of "Summer" from the Louvre's Seasons. They face each other in the catalogue, but that is not quite the same thing.

Even if the show is regarded as merely an excuse for getting together in Edinburgh an extraordinary number of superb paintings, or if the popular Cézanne is seen as a lure to persuade people to look at the unpopular Poussin, it still justifies the three years of organisation that have gone into it, and the unusually lavish sponsorship of General Accident. It includes some wonderful Cézanne rarities, such as the incisive "Montagne Sainte-Victoire" from Ford House in Michigan, while it reunites pairs of Poussin's works separated for many years, such as the two Phocion paintings, and is

especially strong on landscape drawings. One noteworthy aspect of the show is that it originated in Edinburgh and is not going anywhere else.

At the Fruitmarket Gallery is another extraordinary piece of local enterprise, an international show devised by this gallery and devoted to the sculpture of Max Ernst. It contains, for the first time, virtually the entire sculptural oeuvre, in one form or another.

Some of the pieces, such as those which once decorated Ernst's house in Sedona, were originally carved, but all have been authoritatively cast under the guidance of Ernst's wife, Dorothea Tanning, and his son. But most of the bronzes were meant to be bronzes.

Ernst is much better known as a painter and graphic artist than as a sculptor. The same might be said of Picasso, whose sculptures take up more space than the collected works of many a full-time professional sculptor who did nothing else. Ernst's sculpture adds up to a considerable body of work, very elegantly displayed here. There is another point of contact with Picasso. Professional sculptor or no, each man has had a wholly justified confidence in his ability to do anything he set his hand to, and the three-dimensional work unarguably belongs to the same imaginative world as the two-dimensional. What counts is the vision, not the precise physical form in which it is embodied.

Ernst is a very funny, charming and fanciful artist. The earliest pieces in the show date from around 1930, but most of them are the products of his last years. Throughout most of this time he was deeply interested in primitive and tribal art, and the influence, now Oceanic, now Pre-Columbian, frequently

peeps through, especially in the works based on masks. But, as befits an old Surrealist, he drew his imagery from a great variety of sources, and many of the most pleasing pieces are those in which his eye has clearly lit on some discarded object and it has suggested something else to him. The big works are supplemented with tiny pieces of jewellery, generally designed for Dorothea Tanning. There must be something lacking in anyone who does not leave with a smile on his face and possibly an itch to possess in his heart.

An urge to compare Ernst's variations on the Pre-Columbian with the genuine article can readily be satisfied by crossing the street to the City Art Centre. It has another major international show, ready-made it is true, but receiving here its only airing in Britain: *Sweat of the Sun*, which celebrates the arts and crafts of Peru from the earliest times up to the Spanish conquest. The big surprise of this show is that it really is a collection of art treasures rather than ethnographic talking-points, and though there is a staggering amount of gold lying around, it is to be appreciated for how it is used, not merely what it is.

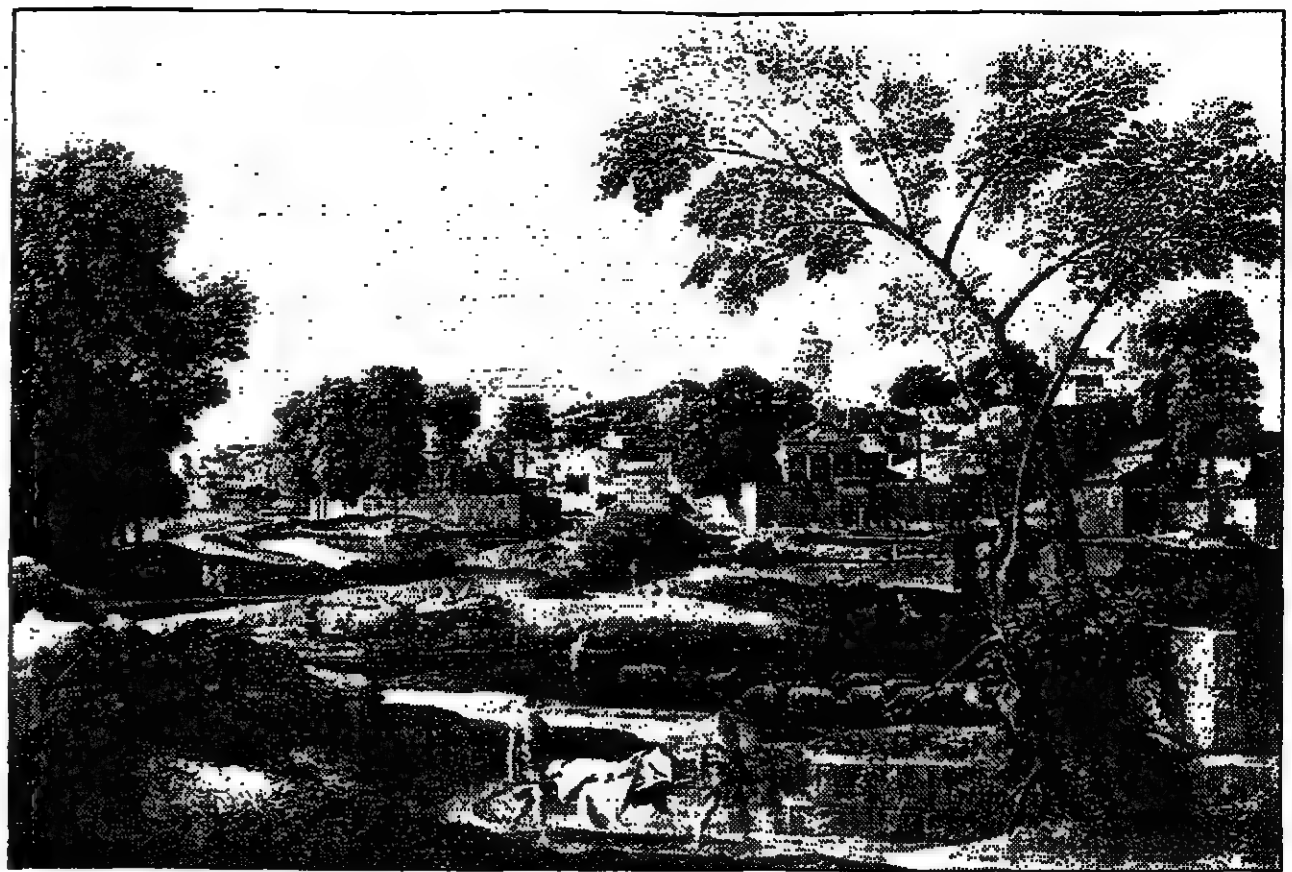
Possibly it is rather sad that the most creative design seems to come very early, with the Moche people (200 BC-700 AD), while the Incas who finally ousted the rest seem to have been, like the Romans, organisationally strong and culturally dependent. But the eye is surprised and delighted at every turn.

● Cézanne and Poussin at the National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound (031-556 8921) until October 21.

Ernst: The Sculpture at the Fruitmarket Gallery, 20 Market Street (031-225 2383) until September 23.

Sweat of the Sun at the Edinburgh City Art Centre, 2 Market Street (031-225 2424) until September 30.

Leading article, page 11



Telling collocation of strikingly similar compositions: Poussin's "Landscape with the body of Phocion carried out of Athens" (top) and Cézanne's "The Sea at L'Estaque" (above), now at the National Gallery of Scotland

OPERA

Acclaimed abroad, embattled at home

Boris Lazarev, artistic director of the Bolshoi Opera, talks to Hilary Finch

For a week now, all roads in Glasgow have been leading to the Scottish Exhibition Centre by the Clyde. There, an audience whose city has brought the Bolshoi Opera to Britain for the first time, has been given its reward: evenings of spectacle on a scale scarcely imaginable; dark cavernous spaces with rolling ladders; sopranos whose only competition in the decibel market could have been that of the prompt.

First came the spectacular fantasy of *Madama Butterfly* (reviewed here by Noel Goodwin last week), and now Tchaikovsky's *Maid of Orleans*. Apart from some wise and substantial cuts, it was all there. The immense yet claustrophobic Gothic arena of Valéry Leventhal's set, spiky with spires and stairways; the vivid medieval hangings behind which an equally immense chorus could assemble at a second's notice or in front of which a forest love scene could be played out; *La dame de Lorraine* and *Swan Lake*.

Boris Pokrovsky's production raised storytelling to its apotheosis in a mastery of animation of intensely human detail against a vast physical and imaginative canvas. No company but the Bolshoi could drum up such an army of winged and whip-carrying angels and have us believe in it; no other would dare to match the confident hitching-up of Tchaikovsky's tonality from climax to climax with such a succession of shamelessly theatrical tableaux.

As the great arias of doubt, resolution, betrayal and love proceeded, Makvala Kasrashvili, as Joan of Arc, soared from Domrémy to Paradise, riding high on the power of her own vibrato; Oleg Kulko's ringing and refined Charles VII showed just what calibre of tenor Tchaikovsky had in mind; Igor Morozov's Lionel and Gleb Nikolsky's Archbishop resonated long past their roles.

The *Maid of Orleans* fulfilled every preconception a British audience could have cherished. Yet in Moscow, the Bolshoi is still having to prove itself. Since he took up his post three years ago, Aleksander Lazarev, the Bolshoi's artistic director and principal conductor, has been determined to move the company on from the post-revolutionary democratisation which brought opera to an unprecedentedly wide audience (and the theatre itself to world fame), on into a new perestroika of repertoire and artists.

His obstacles are no longer ideological, as they were even five years ago when the central committee of the Communist party still acted as honorary directors. Now, at a time of political upheaval, his enemy is an artistic conservatism borne of deep-seated national insecurity, as he explained in Glasgow. "Until its premiere in April, *The Maid of Orleans* had not been seen at the Bolshoi for 60 years. The very fact that it has not been done before labelled it as untouchable."

As for *Madama Butterfly*, a new and, for the Bolshoi, controversial production of an existing repertoire work, "when I first suggested the production, people — even my friends — looked at me as though they were accompanying me on my last journey. It was regarded as the sort of stupidity that is not easily forgiven. I had been rocking the boat already, but now it was turning over."

Lazarev took another risk

that paid off when he killed the 1939 production of Glinka's *Ivan Susanin* and brought the opera back in its original form and name as *The Life of the Tsar*, complete with cries of "all hail the Russian Tsar!" and with the spotlight on the heroic self-sacrificing peasant, not the Russian army.

Lazarev may be slowly wooing the conservatives, but the problem of the Bolshoi's obsolete structure and organisation remains. "The company is in danger of breaking up from inside. Now we have vast, world-wide contacts and we desperately need a more flexible system of hiring and contracting."

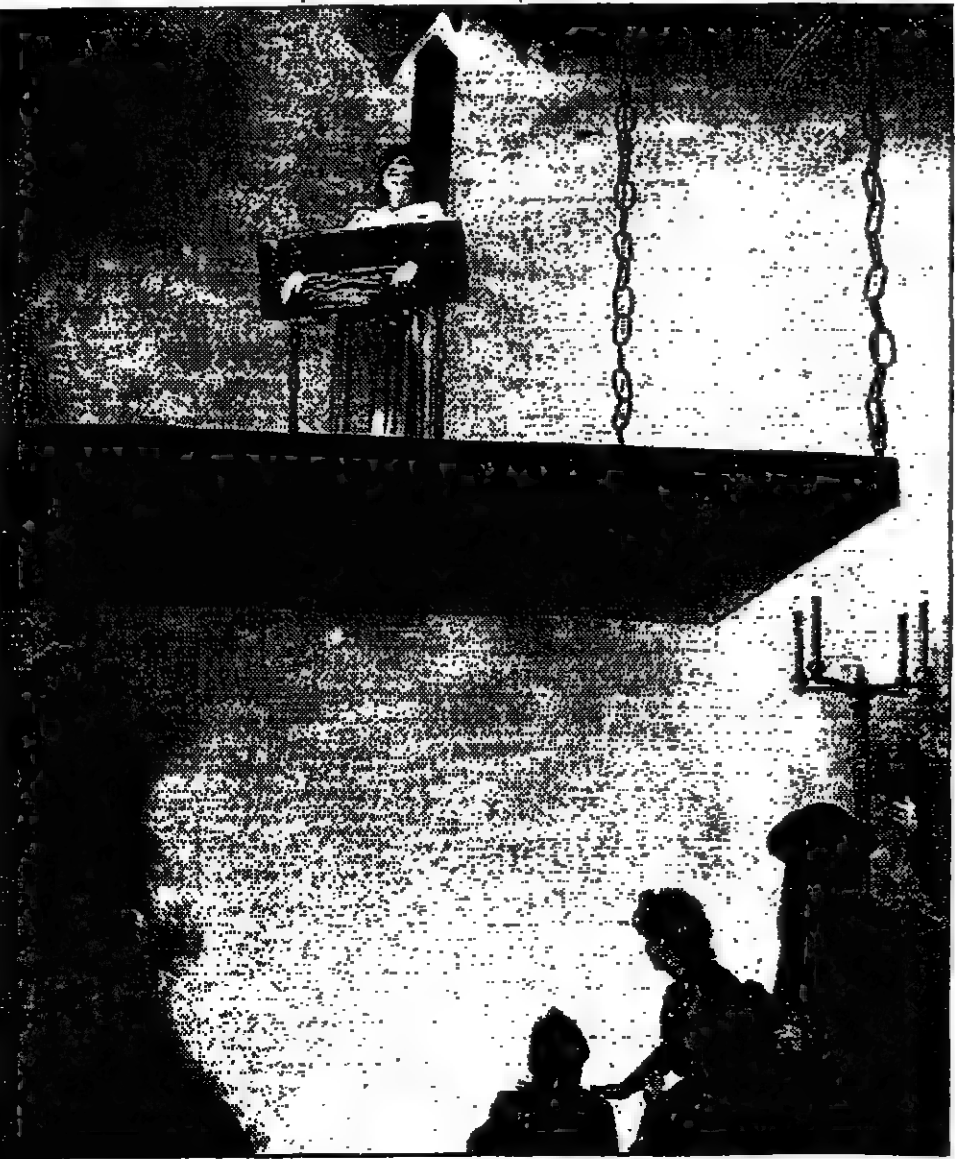
The permanent company still has the same structure of 50 years ago: full employment, singing or not singing, work or no work. Lazarev has evolved his own system of pay differentials, with no dismissals, but many are reluctant to lose their safety net. Although the company is earning

healthy sums of both hard and soft currency, obsolete laws still prevent the outside sponsorship vital to its development. "We still have to pay huge taxes which erode our earnings. The legislation must be changed."

Can this be justified, at a time when hunger is once again menacing the population? "Well, you know, there was a strange man in the siege of Leningrad who had a precious collection of typical Russian cakes. When people were existing on a hundred grammes of bread a day, he didn't eat or give away a single cake. His action cannot be judged. But for him, there existed a spiritual idea, the idea of the preservation of a part of Russian culture, which existed beyond bread..."

● The Bolshoi Opera goes to the Edinburgh Festival with Prokofiev's *Betrothal in a Monastery* at the Playhouse (031 225 3756), tomorrow, Wednesday and on Thursday.

MIKE WILKINSON



Riding high: Makvala Kasrashvili in the title role of *The Maid of Orleans*

CRITICS' CHOICE

THEATRE

NEW IN LONDON

CUPBOARD MAN: Pheleas McDermott revives his chilling solo piece based on the Ian McEwan story. Followed at 8pm by *The Institute of Quarrying and Execution*, an improvised piece. Gate Theatre, Prince Albert Pub, 11 Penton Road, W11 (071-229 0706). Undergound: Notting Hill Gate. Opens tonight, 7.30pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Until Aug 18.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS: Picasso's surrealists play, a mix of nonsense and eroticism with ample occasions for stage music. Royal Theatre, 55 Fulham Road, SW3 (071-823 9360). Undergound: South Kensington. Preview tomorrow, 8pm. Opens Wed, 8pm. Tues-Sun, 8pm. Until Sept 8.

OUTSIDE LONDON

GLASGOW: *Markisman de Sade*, Yukio Mishima's three-act play on the life and times of M. de Sade's wife: cast of six women. Ingmar Bergman production. Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, 100 Newmarket Street (041-332 5057). Tonight, tomorrow, Wed, 7.45pm. These performances only.

LIVERPOOL: *Fences*. Latest in August Wilson's 10-part saga of Black America stars Yaphet Kotto. Tony winner for Best Play on Broadway and now London-bound. Playhouse, Williamson Square (051-709 8363). Previews from Wed 7.30pm. Opens Aug 21, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mats Wed, 2.30pm and Sat 4pm. Until Sept 8.

JEREMY KINGSTON LONDON CABARET
THURSDAY EVENING STAND-UP SHOW: Bob Mills, Michael Redmond, Pierre Hollins and the Chats Twins. Comedy Store, 28a Leicester Square, WC2 (0426 914433). Undergound: Leicester Square. Thurs, doors 7.30pm, show 8.30pm, £5.

THREE OF THE BEST: Stylish songs from Richard Morton, music and comedy from John Lenahan, stand-up from Nick Revell, Lindsay Moran and his accordion. The Chuckle Club, The Stag, 15 Bressenden Place, SW1 (071-476 1672). Undergound/BF: Victoria. Sat, doors 7.45pm, show 8.30pm, £4 (£3).

STAND-UP AND SONG: Provocative stand-up from Ian Macpherson and Keith Tarran, breezy a cappella from Drayton Undergound and juggling piker Donna McPhail as comperes. T&C2, 20-22 Highbury Corner, N5 (071-700 5716). Undergound: Highbury & Islington. Fri, doors 7.30pm, show 8.30pm, £5 (dancing after show).

AN EVENING ALL-ROUNDER: Satirical songs from Saint Video and ex-flying Pickett, Gary Howard plus comedy from Pat Condon, Mickey Hutton and "minimalist magician" Otis Cannellors. Red Nines Cabaret, 129 Seven Sisters Road, N7 (071-263 7265). Undergound: Finsbury Park/Holloway Road. Sat, doors 8.30pm, show 9.30pm, £4 (£3) plus 50p membership.

CAROL SAILER

CAPITAL RADIO PRESENTS

"THIS REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPT OF ENTERTAINMENT... A WHOLE NEW ART FORM."

"CIRQUE IS STILL HAPPILY BREAKING ALL THE OLD RULES."

"...DOING THINGS THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE."

"BROADWAY MEETS THE BIG TOP."

"SPECTACULAR... DAZZLINGLY DARING FOR THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH."

CIRQUE DU SOLEIL

SUMMER CIRCUS TENT JUBILEE GARDENS AT THE SOUTH BANK CENTRE

SEASON EXTENDED TO SEPTEMBER 2ND

BOX OFFICE & GRPS: 071-928 8800 (no bkg fee)

TICKETMASTER 071-379 4444 (24hrs bkg fee)

FIRST CALL 071-240 7200 (24hrs 7days bkg fee)

KEITH PROWSE 081-741 9999 (bkg fee)

or in person at the Royal Festival Hall and Jubilee Gardens and from all branches of Keith Prowse (with bkg fee)

THANK YOU TO: Tourtime, Quibec

To the masterclass born

TELEVISION

Acting BBC 2

THERE is still a widespread perception of the acting instructor, or indeed the director, as someone who plays a blend of chess and trains. He or she signals demands, fiddles purposefully, with the pieces, shunts the performer along this or that branch-line. What Janet Suzman demonstrated in *Acting* on BBC 2 last Friday is that it is much more about provoking curiosity, thought, and imagination — and communicating a passionate obsession.

Suzman is a major classical actress, though one so seldom seen on British stages. She is also a born teacher, and gave a wonderful start to the mini-series of masterclasses. Her contribution had a surprisingly specific subject for an introductory programme, "acting in Shakespearean comedy," but there was nothing limited about what emerged from the snippets of *Much Ado*, *As You Like It* and *Twelfth Night* she had selected to rehearse. Beneath her flame-coloured hair, Suzman burned, and her students duly caught fire.

Perhaps her most challenging choice was Benedick's famous monologue in *Much Ado About Nothing*, the one he delivers after being tricked into believing Beatrice is repaying a love for him. Within a dozen or so sentences the most dedicated of bachelors must decide he is happy to marry. Out came a sheepish, smiling student called Corin to inject emotional logic into this, on the face of it, ridiculous mood-swinger.

To be honest, he plodded a bit, as any young man might when asked to try the impossible in front of a camera-crew and fellow-students staring from what looked like post-modern choir stalls. "Three times faster," suggested Suzman. "Why so many monosyllables here?" she asked. "What does this phrase mean?" "Each sentence sounds the same: discover the difference," she added. The honest plodder began to frisk.

PROMS

Saito Kinen Orchestra/ Ozawa/Rostropovich Albert Hall

WRITTEN as they were for small ensembles of one to a part, Mozart's string divertimentos pose something of a problem. Nobody would wish to banish them from the repertoire of symphony orchestras, but clearly they have to be scaled down to something resembling chamber proportions.

In Friday night's Prom, Seiji Ozawa with the Saito Kinen



"Beneath her flame-coloured hair, Suzman burned, and her students duly caught fire"

center and even attempt the odd low jump. He was being helped to transform himself into a racehorse before our eyes.

Then out shuffled Andy to tackle the same speech. First he delivered alternate sentences with Corin, then he tried to make sense of all of them on his own. Suzman urged him to create "the feeling of a pressure-cooker," to be "extreme in your self-revelation," to "increase this bullet-like blurt." She was afraid neither of quaint metaphor nor of admitting ignorance — "Benedick wouldn't sit like that. I don't know why but he wouldn't," try something else."

Rapport had been established, and was proving creative.

The director, David G. Croft, had made cuts in Suzman's flow, leaving it unclear how one moment she could talk of acting as the instinctive exposure of "the deepest, most vulnerable part of a human being," and the next recommend careful analysis of "every single second of what we do." Yet whether she was standing and generalising or crouched with a student, she persistently came out with striking, stimulating remarks.

Playing Shakespearean comedy

Orchestra from Japan presented the D Major Divertimento 136 with textures of rare refinement and delicacy. But in the process the music was removed from its customary habitat of leisurely urbanity and thrust into a sphere of emotionalism that the work was scarcely intended to sustain. This was *Elvira Madigan* territory and the slow movement, all that was missing was the long golden hair streaming in the breeze.

Sull, rather than the vacuities of some performances. And the playing on Friday night should have been banished forever any lingering prejudices about oriental musicianship and head over heart. The man in whose honour this

extraordinary ensemble gather once a year, Professor Hideo Saito, was a teacher renowned for his role in the westernisation of Japanese music-making.

The robust presence of Mstislav Rostropovich as the soloist in Haydn's Cello Concerto No.1 in C Major ensured that the performance did not drift into the mystic regions inhabited by Ozawa's Mozart. This too, was playing of considerable fastidiousness, and Rostropovich was certainly not afraid to relish passages of quiet introspection. Yet the perspective was always a classical one, the pillars of the formal structure reassuringly close.

The sweetness that had seemed so questionable in the Mozart

and playing Shakespearean tragedy were in most ways the same, she concluded. In both cases it meant plunging into the truth of the character and situation. Yet in tragedy: "You are aware you are going to die, there is the gleam of mortality at the back of your eye." In comedy: "You have the subtle assurance you are going to live."

Suzman has herself shown us such subtle, secret distinctions in action. It will not be her fault if her students fail to feel them too.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

produced a strikingly original view of Brahms's Symphony No.1 in C Minor. The monumental struggles of the first and last movements were dissolved into lyrical outpourings of the warmest humanity, while the fastish second movement matched the third for geniality and good spirits.

The conventional Brahmsian battlefront for the clash of powerful forces had been thereby transformed, by Ozawa and his fine musicians, into a sunlit panorama. For all that the view was an idiosyncratic one, it was utterly beguiling and frequently convincing.

BARRY MILLINGTON

"One Day I'll Fly Away," a floating, melancholy ballad, became a too-fast shuffle: "Street Life," a song which gave Crawford and the Crusaders a signature tune bit, proved beyond the LSO's abilities in the swing department, with pinched and breathless strings and brass, although the saxophone soloist again proved an exception to the lumbering rule.

The singer made a false entry after saying goodnight in mid-song and then resuming her place by the dais; this failure of coordination appeared again in the final song, "Imagine." Everybody did manage to bring the song to a strong conclusion, and many in the audience were moved to stand and applaud; despite this, and determined clapping the beat as the LSO tore back into "Street Life," Crawford gave no encore.

TONY PATRICK

NEW RELEASES

THE DRAKE TALKER (R) Encouraging: Danny's cartoon feature about his famous ancestor's exploits, set in 18th-century London. (1987) by Jerry Lewis. Cannon Tollywood/Paramount (071-636 6148).

DAYS OF THUNDER (R) Shock-coring drama from the brains behind *Top Gun*, heavily on musical action and Tom Cruise's performance. (1989) by Fred Schepers. Paramount (071-636 6148).

THE KILLER (R) Stylized one-shot long-hung crime melodrama, equally quenched in blood and tears with Chow Yun-fat as a desolate misanthrope. (1989) by John Woo. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

NEW DIRECTORS COLLECTION 1990 New batch of short films from the British Film Institute's production series, including John Kinsman's *Flamingo* or *Plum* or *Grey* version of *Encounter* and Anna Troup's *Swamp*. (1989) by John Kinsman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

ROMANEO AND JULIETTE (R) Coline Serreau's social comedy about a young factory boss who falls for his West Indian cleaning lady. Long-winded but featuring a performance from Daniel Auteuil and a superb score by Philippe Rombaldi. (1989) by Coline Serreau. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

WHERE THE HEART IS (R) John Goodman as a cynical comedy writer with his family in a European holiday. (1989) by John Goodman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

BACK TO THE FUTURE PART II (R) A study crowd-pleaser to round off the series, with some amusing jokes at the expense of the original. (1989) by Robert Zemeckis. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

BARBARA: THE MOVIE (R) Stand-by independent film, actually featuring between fact and fiction, about the love life and daily round of two actresses in the pornographic film business. (1989) by John Goodman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

BLACK RAINBOW (R) Mike Hodges' sentimental tribute about a charwoman, a young man, and a young woman. (1989) by Mike Hodges. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

BLOOD FURY (R) Frantic comedy-adventure about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by John Goodman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

ABIGAIL (R) A study crowd-pleaser to round off the series, with some amusing jokes at the expense of the original. (1989) by Robert Zemeckis. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

House full, returns only
Some seats available
Seats at all prices

APOLLO Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-437 2663) Undergound/Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8pm, Sun, 8pm. Running time: 2hrs 20mins.

AFTER THE FALL Arthur Miller's stirring tale of guilt and redemption. (1989) by Arthur Miller. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

BURN THIS John Goodman as a cynical comedy writer with his family in a European holiday. (1989) by John Goodman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CORPUSALUS Charles Dutton and a magnificent ensemble cast in a comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Charles Dutton. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CIRQUE DU SOLEIL Highly praised Canadian circus troupe. (1989) by Cirque du Soleil. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

GASPAR Hugh Laurie and Bernard Hill in a comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Hugh Laurie. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

HENRY Sound production of a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Henry. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

HIDDEN LAUGHTER Comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Hidden Laughter. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

JEFFREY BERNARD Comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Jeffrey Bernard. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

PLANET Comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Planet. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol (R) on release across the country.

THE BOOST (R) Cautionary tale about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Boost. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CRIMINAL MINDS (R) Woody Allen's engrossing portrait of a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Woody Allen. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CRY-BABY (R) John Goodman's comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by John Goodman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

DARK ANGEL (R) Horror action film about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Dark Angel. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

DICK TRACY (R) The blockbuster of the year — a dazzling look at, though director Warren Beatty does little to breathe life into the comic-strip detective, and the grotesque violence of the show. (1989) by Dick Tracy. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

GREMLINS 2: THE NEW BATCH (R) Reprising the 1984 hit, actually a balanced between monster and sophisticated. (1989) by Gremlins 2. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

INTERNAL AFFAIRS (R) Tricky thriller, even some bits by David Caruso. (1989) by Internal Affairs. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

KAMIKAZE HEARTS (R) Raw American independent film, actually featuring between fact and fiction, about the love life and daily round of two actresses in the pornographic film business. (1989) by Kamikaze Hearts. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

LORD OF THE FLIES (R) Flat new version of William Golding's savage novel, mostly turning the English schoolboys into a tropical island in American military academy cadets. (1989) by Lord of the Flies. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

MEN DON'T LEAVE (R) Ambitious tale of a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Men Don't Leave. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Rocky Horror Show. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

SHADOWLANDS Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Shadowlands. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE MAN WHO HAD ALL THE LUCK Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Man Who Had All the Luck. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

House full, returns only
Some seats available
Seats at all prices

APOLLO Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-437 2663) Undergound/Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8pm, Sun, 8pm. Running time: 2hrs 20mins.

AFTER THE FALL Arthur Miller's stirring tale of guilt and redemption. (1989) by Arthur Miller. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

BURN THIS John Goodman as a cynical comedy writer with his family in a European holiday. (1989) by John Goodman. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CORPUSALUS Charles Dutton and a magnificent ensemble cast in a comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Charles Dutton. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

CIRQUE DU SOLEIL Highly praised Canadian circus troupe. (1989) by Cirque du Soleil. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

GASPAR Hugh Laurie and Bernard Hill in a comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Hugh Laurie. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

HENRY Sound production of a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Henry. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

HIDDEN LAUGHTER Comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Hidden Laughter. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

JEFFREY BERNARD Comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Jeffrey Bernard. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

PLANET Comedy about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Planet. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Rocky Horror Show. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

SHADOWLANDS Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by Shadowlands. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE MAN WHO HAD ALL THE LUCK Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Man Who Had All the Luck. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PRESENT Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Present. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE PAST Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Past. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE Musical about a young man and a young woman. (1989) by The Theatre of the Future. ICA Cinema (071-636 3847).

Shame
wants
tough
reply
attain

BBC 1
6.00 Ceefer.
6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas Witchell and Jill Dando. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather.
9.05 But First This... Children's entertainment beginning with Belle and Sebastian (1) 8.25 Harriet (1).
9.05 News and weather followed by Double Dare (1) 10.30 Playdays (1).
10.55 Five to Eleven. Hymns from the choir of Newlands Girls Comprehensive School, Maidenhead (1).
11.00 News and weather followed by Our House.
11.55 The O Zone. Pop music magazine.
12.00 News and weather followed by The Garden Party. The magazine show presented by Paul O'Grady, Jayne Leeming and David Tully. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather.
1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefer) 1.50 The Allotment Show. From Barrow-in-Furness, some advice on controlling pests without using chemicals.
2.20 The Six Million Dollar Man. Lee Majors stars as the bionic man.
3.10 Adventure, Ring of Fire. First of a seven-part series of films and documentaries about the volcanic world.
3.35 Head of the Class. 4.00 The Sleeping Princess. Cartoon fun.
4.10 The New Lassie. 4.35 Defenders of the Earth. (Ceefer).

5.00 Newsround 5.05 What's That Noise? Craig Charles's musical exploration continues with a little help from Nigel Kennedy, the Wells Chamber Orchestra, the Sons of Gordon Gecko, Bruno Brookes and Arthur Baker (1).
5.35 Neighbours (1). (Ceefer). Northern Ireland. 5.40 Inside Lister. 5.45 O'Clock News with Nicholas Witchell and Maura Tierney. 6.30 Regional news magazine. Wales. Wales Today. Northern Ireland. Neighbours.
7.00 Wogan. Joining Terry are the actor Joe Foweraker and Aldershot football club's sear, Spencer Trethewey.



Sexy comedian Lloyd Grovesman (7.30pm)

7.30 Masterchef.
● CHOICE: Provided you don't allow that old adage about "One man's meat..." to colour your thinking about the validity of this latest round in the contest to find the best amateur cook to Britain (or, at any rate, the person who can produce the best three-course meal in under 150 minutes), you should find this an entertaining and satisfying half-hour. There are three chefs, three kitchens, two

judges and one M.C., Lloyd Grovesman, who is not half as vocally infatigable as he is when David Frost sends him through the gauntlet. The only danger is to wonder about whether the liquid accompaniment to some chocolate medallions is sauce, or just pink "gung". The judges' "Mmmms" and "Ahhhs" over the Greshamian duck breasts, chicken breasts and salmon fillets keep the cooks — and us — in suspense until the final, deciding seconds (Ceefer).
8.00 Up to Something! Comedy revue sketches. (Ceefer).
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Marilyn Lewis. Regional news and weather.
9.30 Take Me Home. The second in this excellent three-part love story, and Tom and Kathy have acknowledged a need for each other. Starring Keith Barden and Maggie O'Neill. (Ceefer).
10.30 Come Dancing. 11.00 From Blackpool's Tower Ballroom, Angela Rippon and Charles Jones introduce the first semi-final in this year's competition between Manchester and Sheffield.
11.00 Miami Vice. Starring Don Johnson and Philip Michael Thomas as the designer-detectives.
11.50 A Certain Age. The last of six programmes about people in their thirties, four people talk about how they changed their long-established patterns of work and home life to embark on some radically different ways of living. Northern Ireland: 7 Bands on the Up.
12.00em Crick. Richie Benaud introduces highlights of the fourth day's play in the second Cornhill Test at Old Trafford between England and India.
12.50 Weather. Northern Ireland. A Certain Age.

ITV LONDON.
6.00 TV-am.
6.25 He-Man and the Masters of the Universe (1) 9.50 Thames News and Weather 9.55 Inspector Gadget (1) 10.25 Vicky the Viking 10.50 News headlines.
10.55 Short Story Theatre: Brown Wolf. An adaptation of Jack London's story about how a dog's natural instincts come into conflict with the civilisation in which he lives 11.25 Just for the Record includes an agency specialising in ugliness, one of the strongest women in the world, the steepest slope in San Francisco and a mountain climber with two artificial limbs 11.50 Thames News and weather.
11.55 The Adventures of Tintin 12.05 Playbox. Learning series for under-fives (1) 12.55 Home and Away 12.55 Thames News.
1.00 News at One with John Suchet. Weather.
1.20 Santa Barbara. Glamorous Californian soap 1.50 A Country Practice.
2.20 Make Believe Marriage. A group of high school children pretend to be married, but the mismatched pairs soon encounter real problems 3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames news and weather 3.25 Families. Anglo-

Australian soap.
3.55 Bananas and Mash (1) 4.00 Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends (1) 4.15 She-Fla: Princess of Power. (Ceefer).
4.40 Children's Ward. Drama serial. (Ceefer).
5.10 Sporting Triangles. Andy Craig hosts the sports quiz show.
5.40 News with Fiona Armstrong. Weather. Thomas Help. Jackie Speckley looks at how we can make London a greener city. (Ceefer).
6.00 Home and Away (1).
6.30 Thames News and weather.
7.00 The Cook Report. Roger Cook investigates another forgotten case of victimisation or scandal.
7.30 Coronation Street. (Ceefer).
8.00 Everybody's Equal. Chris Tarrant hosts the quiz game which gives 200 contestants an equal chance of winning the ultimate prize of £2,000 in cash.
8.30 Just for Laughs. Highlights of the best of British comedy films.
9.00 Vincent and Theo. The second part of the dramatisation of the life of Vincent Van Gogh, the 19th-century artist whose paintings are now among the most expensive in the world, but who managed to sell only one painting in his lifetime; and of his art-dealer brother, Theo, who supported him until his death in 1890. Starring Tim Roth as Vincent and Paul Rhys as Theo.

(Ceefer).
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30 Thames news and weather.
10.35 Vincent and Theo. Concluding part. (Ceefer).
11.35 Frontiers. Dr John Burn has studied identical twins for more than ten years and, 20,000 identical twins later, he feels he is on the verge of explaining why they exist.
12.05am The New Avengers. The two find themselves fighting the cold war of the 1930s. Starring Patrick Macnee, Gareth Hunt and Joanna Lumley (1).
1.00 Sportsworld Extra. Tony Francis introduces sports action from the men's singles final at the Canadian Open Championships in Toronto.
2.00 Film: Madigan (1988) starring Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda. Followed by a pretty hood, two New York detectives are doubly embarrassed when the crook steals their guns and when they find out he is wanted for murder. They are given 72 hours to recapture him. The depiction of the everyday problems of detective work, compounded by family difficulties, enlivens a standard plot. Directed by Don Siegel.
3.00 Minutes. The award-winning American series with more news stories, interviews and investigations.
5.00 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman. Ends at 5.00.

7.10 Open University. The Adam Smith Lecture. Ends 7.35.
9.00 Mastermind 1980 presented by Magnus Magnusson (1).
9.30 Small World. The series featuring some of the world's finest model makers and collectors continues with a look at the railway layouts of John Sherman and the Rev Peter Denny (1).
9.40 Hungarian Grand Prix. Highlights of yesterday's Formula One Hungarian Grand Prix from Budapest (1).
10.15 Songs of Praise. Introduced by Alan Titchmarsh from on board the CE2, which last month made a special cruise to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Cunard Shipping Company (1). (Ceefer).
10.50 Cricket. Live coverage of the fourth day's play in the second Cornhill Test at Old Trafford between England and India. Introduced by Tony Lewis.
1.05 Peace and Prosperity. Professor Coopers's house in Friesland, The Netherlands, is not only a museum of the town's history and pre-war culture, but in his living room can be found the 18th-century planetarium built by Elze Eisinga.
1.20 Bertha. A short animation, narrated by Roy Kinnear and Sheila Walker (1).
1.35 Cricket. A return to the live action at Old Trafford in the second Cornhill Test between England and India, including at 2.00 and 3.00 News and weather. 3.50 News, weather and regional bulletins.
6.30 Def 10: Gimme Eight. The start of a new series in which Jennifer Grant looks at what young people across the country are watching on TV. This week continues on BBC2.

where 50% of the audience is under 24, and television is dominated by television. Television is similar to our scope except that they have a fixed run of episodes, even if this is over two or three years at a time. Mastermind, at 170 episodes, is the country's favourite.
7.00 East. The last programme in the Asian magazine series reports on the difficulties of helping children Asian couples and on the devastating effects of alcoholism on Asians.
7.30 Now That the War is Over. A study of Britain between 1945 and 1951. This week, a look at how the war-torn, entertainment-starved populace sought to have fun (1).

by the Hezbollah in Beirut, the editor held captive on a train by South Lebanese separatists, and the tycoon kidnapped outside his Paris apartment — all three choices to re-enact their action in Hell, in two cases actually returning to the scene of the ordeal. Their decision to do so is difficult to understand. One excuse offered — that by re-telling their stories, there could be some benefit to other hostages — does not really stand up. Were they made a financial offer they couldn't refuse? Whatever their reason, this is television that grabs you by the scruff of the neck and makes you pay attention.
9.00 The Best of Saturday Night. Clive James's guests are country-and-western stars Willie Nelson and film director John Waters (1).
9.50 Hit and Run. Ruby waxes lyrical in Manchester and Glasgow in the last programme in this series (1).
10.20 Fishing the Hard Way. The last attempt for mountaineer Joe Brown to catch that elusive salmon. (Ceefer).
10.30 Newsnight.
11.15 Making Their Mark: Six Artists on Drawing. This week's featured artist is David Gentleman, best known for his postage stamp designs and topographical books on London. He works primarily with pen and ink and with watercolour wash, finding his inspiration in the interaction between natural and man-made features of the countryside.
11.45 Building Sights. A visit to the Boots factory in Nottingham, an acknowledged masterpiece of early British modernism (1).
11.55 Weather.
12.00 Open University. Arts: Holiday by the Sea. Ends 12.30am.

CHANNEL 4
6.00 News: Ark. South American. The smallest wild camel, the vicuña, is fighting for survival.
6.20 Business Daily.
6.30 The Channel 4 Daily.
6.35 The Art of Landscape. Footage of dramatic scenery set to music.
11.00 As It Happens. The team grab their cameras in search of risky business.
12.00 Anything Goes. Includes a report on Chatsworth, home of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. Paul Barnes takes the viewers to the scene of the Victoria Staid explores the tale of the...
12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service.
1.00 Sesame Street. American educational series for pre-school children.
2.00 In Charge. The second of five programmes examining the skills required by supervisors, visits the AA's headquarters in Kent. (Teletext).
2.30 Film: Johnny Franchman (1946, by) starring Francoise Rosay, Patricia Roc and Tom Walls. Minor Caligula comedy following the course of a feud which springs up when fishermen from Brittany sail to Cornish waters in search of their catch. Directed by Charles Franc.
4.30 Countdown. Richard Whiteley chairs the latest round of the words and numbers game.
6.00 TV 101. Drama with the teenagers who run the television news station at Roosevelt High School. Chuck and Jamie believe that getting married will solve their problems, but with no jobs and no money, they are unable to find somewhere to live and Jamie is persuaded to reconsider her decision to have the wedding.
6.55 Eve... Maria. The daily routine of the average housewife.
8.00 The Stars. Heather Couper presents the first in a series of six programmes revealing the secrets of the stars. (Teletext).
8.30 Happy Days. Comedy about teenagers in the 1950s.
7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow.



Military muses: Japanese soldier (8.00pm)

9.00 Power in the Pacific: Japan Comes First.
● CHOICE: What actually comes first in the second instalment of this four-part American/Australian documentary series about the struggle for economic, political and military supremacy in the Pacific, is the sight of Japanese soldiers on the island of Saipan, hurling themselves off cliffs rather than suffer the humiliation of seeing that jewel in Japan's imperial crown fall into the hands of an American air and sea force that is well advanced on the road to victory. From this point on, Japan Comes First gets down to the political and

economic nitty-gritty that is the series' raison d'être — a detailed account of how Japan, former stepchild of American policy in the Pacific, has grown up to become the world's fastest growing consumer market.
10.00 A Town Like Alice. Episode five of a six-part dramatisation of Nevil Shute's novel charting the course of a second world war romance. Starring Helen Morse, Bryan Brown and Gordon Jackson (1).
11.00 Film: The Chosen (1981) starring Robby Benson, Maximilian Schell and Rod Steiger. Compelling drama following the friendship between two Jewish boys in post-war Brooklyn, one the son of a traditionally conservative Hasidic rabbi, the other of a Zionist campaigner for a Jewish state. Directed by Jeremy Paul Kagan.
1.00am On Guard. Unusual Australian anthology in which a quartet of women discover that a multinational corporation has research plans which could have dangerous effects on women's health. Intending to expose the company's sinister work, they make a documentary.
2.00am So Many, So Magnificent. ● CHOICE: But, unhappily, so low. However, for those few viewers who will be around at this early hour, willing and able to watch the second showing of Paul Bush's film about cathedrals, there is a rare treat on offer. Spiritually uplifting is the cliché that springs to mind, although those viewers whose interest in cathedrals is more architectural and sociological than religious, might be more tempted to tune in if they are assured that the object of the film (shot in Canterbury, Lincoln, Salisbury, southwark, Lincoln, Chester, Palma, Soissons and Amiens) is not to show these great cathedrals as institutionalised monuments but as they appeared when they were built; what their significance was for the people who lived in their medieval shadow; and how we, in materialist times, have debased the magnificent structures bequeathed to us. Ends 2.50 (1).

PM Stereo and NW.
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News
5.00am Alan Bates 6.00 News
Mayo 6.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.00 The 12.00 News
12.05am Gary Davies 3.00 Mike Reid in the Afternoon 5.30 News 10.00 News
Gordon 7.30 The Mike Reid Collection
8.30 John Peel 10.00 News
12.05am 5.00 News

By CHRISTOPHER WARMLAN

The figures do not include short-term arrears of less than six months, but, according to research

Continued from page 1

Treasury analysts have told Mr Major to expect double inflation figures until the end of the year. In turn, higher prices and the need to keep up anti-inflationary pressure through high interests and mortgage rates are likely to provoke demands for higher pay deals.

In the southeast, there was a marked increase in the number of orders granted between 1988/9, rising from 11,844 to 18,832. The total number of reposessions in 1989 was 13,780, however, showing that many of the orders were not implemented.



Continued from page 1

National newspapers carried pictures of an adviser holding a cellular phone for Mr Bush as the president took a call in his motorized golf buggy. His press office said he had spoken to at least five Arab leaders by telephone by mid-day yesterday.

"If that means Saddam Hussein changes his spots, so much the better," Mr. Bush said from his home in Kennebunkport. "And if he doesn't, I hope the Iraqi people do something about it so that their leader will live by the norms of

So far, according to national opinion polls, Mr Bush has good support from Americans for his handling of the Iraqi affair. The latest poll, however, conducted by *The New York Times*, gave him an approval rating of 74 per cent but suggested that people's reservations are growing as the likelihood increases of a protracted US stay

Mr Baker did not say when America would begin preventing Iraq from exporting oil, although reports from the Middle East indicated that the US might take action as early as yesterday if, as scheduled, an Iraqi vessel attempted to deposit oil at a Saudi port.

By DANIEL TREISMAN

Police have searched all the 300 caravans at the site, and an incident room was set up at Bridport police station. Officers were checking car registration numbers given to them on a hot line.



- 1 Thinking of Continental freedom (12).
- 2 Anger sovereign and country (7).
- 3 Delighted to find the Church prepared to do battle (7).
- 4 "This long ——— my life" (Pope) (7).
- 5 The town is set an odd problem (7).
- 6 Remove, and after a time find bearings (5).
- 7 An article about right and wrong that's sensational (9).
- 8 Will investigate before midday — before ten possibly (9).
- 9 A music man won't have a full evening meal (5).
- 10 Their producers may well make a nip! (7).

**The solution of
Saturday's Prize
Puzzle No 18,370 will
appear next Saturday.
The 5 winners will
receive a Duofold
fountain pen supplied
by Parker**

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?
By Philip Howard

JEOFAIL
a. An error in pleading
b. A spinnaker boom
c. The twin tree

a. A mini dance
b. A type of lace
c. A zigzag

SEMANTRON
a. A noisy bar
b. An oracular shrine
c. Bird's markings on its tail

LIMATION
a. Filing
b. Delineating boundaries
c. Making muddy

Answers on page 18, column 1

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks

C. London (within N & S Circs.)	731
M-ways/roads M4-M11	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T	733
M-ways/roads Dartford T-A253 T4	734
M-ways/roads M23-M4	735
M25 London Orbital only	736

National traffic and roadworks

National motorways	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Anglia	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Scotland	744
Northern Ireland	745

AA Roadwatch is charged in 5p for each road closed and 10p standard 5p for 12 sections (off peak).

and southeastern England, and much of eastern Scotland, will be dry and sunny. Showers are expected over northern Scotland and the Northern Isles. The rest of the country will have bright or sunny spells with the chance of scattered showers. There will be light winds over most parts. Outlook: becoming cloudier with outbreaks of rain or showers.

MIDDAY: t=thunder; d=drizzle; fg=fog; s=sun;
sl=sleet; sn=snow; f=fair; c=cloud; r=rain

	G	F		G	F
Alachua	28	82	Alachua	29	84
Albany	29	84	Albany	29	84
Alexander	31	86	Alexander	25	77
Altamaha	31	86	Altamaha	13	55
Athens	30	86	Athens	20	68
Barrow	28	82	Barrow	20	68
Bartholomew	28	82	Bartholomew	19	66
Beltz	25	75	Beltz	30	86
Bell	28	82	Bell	28	82
Blair	26	78	Blair	26	78
Bond's	31	86	Bond's	31	86
Brazos	31	86	Brazos	31	86
Burke	28	82	Burke	28	82
Butler	28	82	Butler	28	82
Cape	27	81	Cape	27	81
Citrus	17	63	Citrus	17	63
Clay	28	82	Clay	28	82
Colgate	32	84	Colgate	32	84
Columbia	29	84	Columbia	29	84
Cortu	29	84	Cortu	29	84
Dublin	10	56	Dublin	10	56
Durham	28	82	Durham	28	82
Florida	30	86	Florida	30	86
Franklin	28	82	Franklin	28	82
Funchal	26	78	Funchal	26	78
Gaines	30	86	Gaines	25	77
Georgetown	28	82	Georgetown	28	82
Haskell	19	65	Haskell	19	65
Henderson	28	82	Henderson	28	82
Istanbul	25	75	Istanbul	30	86
Jeddah	36	97	Jeddah	36	97
Jordan	28	82	Jordan	28	82
Liban	27	81	Liban	27	81
Lubbock	30	86	Lubbock	30	86
Luxemburg	32	84	Luxemburg	32	84
Madison	30	86	Madison	28	82
Manassas	28	82	Manassas	28	82
Marion	29	84	Marion	29	84
Marshall	29	84	Marshall	29	84
Mathis	25	77	Mathis	25	77
McIntosh	13	55	McIntosh	13	55
Miller	27	81	Miller	27	81
Moscow	20	68	Moscow	20	68
Murphy	28	82	Murphy	28	82
Nairobi	19	66	Nairobi	19	66
Naples	30	86	Naples	30	86
Nashville	28	82	Nashville	28	82
Nice	26	78	Nice	26	78
Norman	28	82	Norman	28	82
Orlando	31	86	Orlando	31	86
Park	28	82	Park	28	82
Peking	29	84	Peking	29	84
Perris	28	82	Perris	28	82
Prague	30	86	Prague	30	86
Reynolds	15	55	Reynolds	15	55
Rio de Janeiro	22	72	Rio de Janeiro	22	72
Rio de Janeiro	22	72	Rio de Janeiro	22	72
Salzburg	28	82	Salzburg	28	82
Seoul	32	84	Seoul	32	84
Shanghai	28	82	Shanghai	28	82
Sidney	22	72	Sidney	22	72
Taiwan	27	81	Taiwan	27	81
Tampere	25	77	Tampere	25	77
Tel Aviv	27	81	Tel Aviv	27	81
Toronto	30	86	Toronto	30	86
Tulsa	28	82	Tulsa	28	82
Tyres	30	86	Tyres	30	86
Valencia	28	82	Valencia	28	82
Vancouver	28	82	Vancouver	28	82
Vienne	27	81	Vienne	27	81
Winnipeg	28	82	Winnipeg	28	82
Winton	24	54	Winton	24	54
Zurich	28	82	Zurich	28	82

	Start	High	Low	
	hrs	in	C	F
Scarborough	0.3	-	21	70
Leeds	0.6	-	24	75

cloudy

[illegible]

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 29 (84F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 18C (64F). Humidity: 6 pm, 30 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 11 hr Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,010.4 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

men 6 pm to 6 am. 17C (63F). Humidity 6 pm.
39 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr
to 6 pm, 10.6 hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm,
1,015.8 millibars, falling.

Saturday: Highest day temp: Lowestoft, Suffolk, 28C (82F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, Highland, 14C (57F); highest rainfall: Lerwick, Shetland, 0.46 in; highest sunshine: Bournemouth, Dorset, 12.9 hr.

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 22C (72F), min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.11 in. Sun. 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.1 hr.

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 17C (63F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Rain: 24hr

MODERATE

CALM

CALM

17 14-18
18 14-18
19 14-18
20 14-18
21 14-18
22 14-18
23 14-18
24 14-18
25 14-18
26 14-18
27 14-18
28 14-18
29 14-18
30 14-18
31 14-18
32 14-18
33 14-18
34 14-18
35 14-18
36 14-18
37 14-18
38 14-18
39 14-18
40 14-18
41 14-18
42 14-18
43 14-18
44 14-18
45 14-18
46 14-18
47 14-18
48 14-18
49 14-18
50 14-18
51 14-18
52 14-18
53 14-18
54 14-18
55 14-18
56 14-18
57 14-18
58 14-18
59 14-18
60 14-18
61 14-18
62 14-18
63 14-18
64 14-18
65 14-18
66 14-18
67 14-18
68 14-18
69 14-18
70 14-18
71 14-18
72 14-18
73 14-18
74 14-18
75 14-18
76 14-18
77 14-18
78 14-18
79 14-18
80 14-18
81 14-18
82 14-18
83 14-18
84 14-18
85 14-18
86 14-18
87 14-18
88 14-18
89 14-18
90 14-18
91 14-18
92 14-18
93 14-18
94 14-18
95 14-18
96 14-18
97 14-18
98 14-18
99 14-18
100 14-18

MODERATE

CALM

London 8.28 pm to 5.44 am
Bristol 8.57 pm to 5.54 am
Edinburgh 8.55 pm to 5.41 am
Manchester 8.42 pm to 5.46 am
Plymouth 9.47 am

Temperatures at midday yesterday c. about 1.

TODAY	AM	NT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.57	8.4	7.01	6.6
Aberdeen	6.23	4.0	7.10	3.6
Avonmouth	12.01	12.1	12.18	11.6
Belfast	4.01	3.4	4.35	3.1
Blackpool	—	—	12.03	10.8
Dundee	10.48	4.7	11.06	4.7
Dover	3.57	6.1	4.19	6.2
Falmouth	10.18	4.5	10.38	4.5
Glasgow	3.48	4.7	6.19	4.5
Haverth	4.59	3.7	5.00	3.8
Hayward	4.15	5.3	3.48	4.8
Leamington	11.24	6.9	—	—
Scrimbae	11.07	8.1	11.37	7.9
King's Lynn	11.32	6.2	—	—
Leam	7.49	5.2	8.27	4.8

Time in Britain: 10.00

Information supplied by Meteorological Office

©TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1990. Published and printed by Times Newspapers Ltd at 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9ON, telephone 071 762 8000, and at 124 Portland Street, King's Park, Glasgow G41 1EJ, telephone 041 420 1000. Monday, August 13, 1990. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Girl
abducted
from
caravan

- BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-24
- DEGREE RESULTS 25
- LAW 25
- SPORT 27-32

BUSINESS

City Editor
John Bell

MONDAY AUGUST 13 1990

Retailing slowdown bites harder

By COLIN NARBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE slowdown in the high street is now seriously biting the wholesale trade, which last month saw a record proportion of firms experiencing sales below last year's level.

The picture is likely to worsen as the consumer starts to feel the impact of higher oil prices.

The retail price index, out on Friday, is expected to show annual inflation in double digits for the first time in eight years, and it is expected to climb further this month as petrol increases feed through, fueling pay demands ahead of the autumn wage round.

In its latest distributive trades survey, published today, the Confederation of British Industry says that retailers are still managing to achieve modest growth in volume sales. But sales are falling in both wholesaling and motor trades.

The CBI findings suggest that small, individual shops are feeling the impact of the government's counter-inflationary squeeze far more than other retailers.

Dr Andrew Sentance, the CBI's director of Economic Affairs, underlines the overall deterioration. "We are now witnessing a fall in distributors' sales for the first time since the survey began seven years ago," he says.

Half of all wholesalers questioned reported sales below the volume of a year ago, while only 18 per cent indicated a rise. The negative balance was the lowest on record. As recently as April, the survey was showing a positive balance of 20 per cent. Dramatic decline is seen in sales expectations too, where a negative balance of 36 per cent is anticipated for this month.

Industrial materials and food were the only sectors still reporting sales up in a year ago. The biggest falls were in machinery and office equipment.

After prolonged slow growth in retail sales, retailers last month saw no growth in the volume of orders placed with suppliers. Stocks were also run down marginally. Dr Sentance says this partly explains the deterioration in the wholesale trade, which in turn placed a record low volume of orders and built up stocks last month. Lower orders are expected again this month. Motor traders continued to report significantly lower sales. August, the trade's traditional top month, is expected to be well down too.

Verdict, the market research group, says in its latest report that while the squeeze is badly hurting department and variety stores in general, Marks & Spencer, Argos, Woolworth and Debenhams managed to increase their increased their trading profits in the last financial year. *Gillian Bowditch writes.* The short-term outlook for the sector is expected to be bleak, as operating costs rise more quickly than earnings. John Lewis emerges as the country's pre-eminent department store chain.

THE POUND
US dollar 1.8715 (+0.0155)
W German mark 2.9747 (+0.0190)
Exchange index 94.9 (+0.7)

STOCK MARKET
FT 30 Share 1743.0 (-50.4)
FT-SE 100 2233.8 (-50.8)
New York Dow Jones 2716.58 (-93.07)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 27329.55 (-2195.21)

TOURIST RATES	
Australia \$	2.455
Austria S	2.295
Belgium F	21.90
Canada C	84.23
Denmark D	2.228
France F	11.88
Finland Mk	2.228
Germany D	10.21
Greece Dr	11.16
Italy Lira	694
Japan Yen	273.25
Netherlands Gld	3.10
Portugal Esc	200
Spain Ptas	166
Sweden Kr	13.76
Switzerland Fr	2.15
Taiwan NT	25.15
UK £	1.8715
Yugoslavia Din	25.00

PowerGen management presses buyout claims

By OUR CITY STAFF

MANAGEMENT at PowerGen, the state-owned electricity generator, and its merchant bank, SG Warburg, are pressing ahead with proposals for a buy-out of the group in competition with Lord Hanson, the government's preferred buyer.

PowerGen, led by Robert Maipas, chairman, and Ed Wallis, chief executive, are also persisting with their choice of adviser despite the Department of Energy's displeasure with their selection of Warburg.

Warburg is the government's adviser on PowerGen's flotation

which was planned for February. But there is a growing feeling that the government is likely to prefer a sale to Hanson or a buy-out. PowerGen believes this would remove any conflict of interest from Warburg's role in its own buy-out and will fight any attempt to ban Warburg from the deal.

"What we are trying to do is preserve the independence of this company by putting forward a management-led buy-out where employees have a stake and institutions and major companies have the biggest share," Mr Wallis said yesterday.

"We will present the government

with an alternative to Lord Hanson which will make a lot of political sense."

An MBO would be preferred by the electricity unions, who said last week the government was discriminating against PowerGen's workforce and listed seven conditions they want as part of a sale contract. Sources close to the Electricity Supply Trade Union Council, however, said these conditions would be changed if the Government opted for a buy-out.

Lord Hanson is expected to table his own long-awaited offer for PowerGen on Friday, which will in turn trigger an auction for the

company. Interested parties would have about three weeks to put their proposals together.

Last week Legal & General, acting in conjunction with the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, said it had £1.5 billion for an offer. This has made management's task easier by indicating a price for the business acceptable to the City.

PowerGen will probably make a bid of £1 billion, about £400 million less than the expected offer from Lord Hanson. Warburg has suggested the Government will recoup more in tax revenue from a sale to management because Lord

Hanson would be able to offset his advance corporation tax credits against PowerGen's taxable profits. These credits are estimated to be between £300 and £400 million.

The talks between Hanson and the department are reportedly tough even by Hanson's standards, with suggestions that certain government conditions are being rejected out of hand.

A PowerGen buy-out will propose management and 9,000 employees take a 10 per cent stake in the company while institutions, sought by Warburg's funds management division, Mercury, soak up another 50 per cent. Two

private companies, one a foreign electricity company, will be solicited to join the MBO. So far, names such as Trafalgar House and Babcock International have been mooted as buyers of 25 per cent while three foreign electricity companies, including Veba of West Germany, have approached PowerGen to take 15 per cent.

The deal should not have leverage of more than 50 per cent, which could easily be serviced by annual cash turnover of £2.3 billion without damaging reinvestment forecasts. Management envisages PowerGen will be floated within five years.

Nadir plans buyout of Polly Peck

By ANGELA MACKAY and COLIN NARBROUGH

ASIL Nadir, chairman and biggest shareholder of Polly Peck, the international fruit and vegetable trading group, is considering a buy-out of the company.

Shares in Polly Peck, a long-time market favourite, closed 5p higher at 395p on Friday giving a market capitalisation of £1.66 billion. Mr Nadir and his family already speak for about 26 per cent of the company.

David Fawcett, Polly Peck's finance director, said the board had no idea Mr Nadir was about to make an approach. "He called board members on Saturday and asked them to meet at the office yesterday afternoon. He walked in, spoke briefly, and left," Mr Fawcett said.

Mr Fawcett, who described the approach as "very sudden", said the company would formally appoint advisers to the bid early this week.

While Mr Nadir has not stepped aside as chairman, he will not participate in important board decisions until his position is clarified, the company said. In addition, the company has brought forward the announcement of its interim figures from September 26 to September 6. Mr Nadir did not indicate whether or not he had a timetable leading up to a bid.

Polly Peck, whose business spans food, leisure and, via a controlling interest in Sansul, electronics, has been a popular stock with market tipsters for

the past two years. This year the shares touched a high of 462p and eased lower. They dropped sharply to 380p last week when the Iraq/Kuwait affair commenced largely because a big proportion of its business is conducted with Turkey and the Middle East. In 1989, almost 35 per cent of sales were derived from this area compared 43 per cent in Europe.

Mr Nadir's approach coincides with reports that the Inland Revenue is investigating at least two Swiss shelf companies which have traded in up to £20 million of Polly Peck shares over the past four years using two now defunct brokers, houses, AJ Bekhor and Kitch & Aitken.

One analyst suggested Mr Nadir's move was prompted by his long-standing belief the company was worth more than what it was selling for. The growing conflict in the Middle East pushed him to consider making his move.

From a six year old Turkish Cypriot selling newspapers he has worked hard and fast to lay claim, with a fortune of £200 million plus, to being the 36th richest man in the *Sunday Times* survey of Britain's moneyed classes. And he is still only 47.

His reputation as a workaholic was well established while he was growing up in Northern Cyprus. Economics studies at Istanbul University were a suitable complement to his natural business acumen. Brought to Britain by his

family in 1960, he did what many new arrivals to these shores have done. He went into the rag trade, starting a small firm in the East End of London. But it was the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1979 that allowed Mr Nadir to make the breakthrough to bigger and better things. Citrus groves abandoned by their Greek Cypriot owners in Turkish-occupied Northern Cyprus were in want of commercial guidance. Mr Nadir was asked by the authorities to start a packaging plant. And there he found real success.

From fresh fruit and vegetable exports he expanded boldly into fresh fields. But fruit was never neglected. His acquisition of the US Del Monte in 1989 from the breakup of the RJR Nabisco food empire adequately demonstrated that. Starting with colour television manufacture in Turkey, his progress in electronics has been equally meteoric. In the same year of the Del Monte coup, he was audacious enough to buy Sansul, of Japan.

The scepticism with which the City has viewed the activities of his master company, Polly Peck, has not prevented widespread, if critical, admiration of his shrewdness. The sure-footedness he displayed when securing Del Monte showed that he was not to be intimidated by big names.

In Turkey, where he runs a palatial house on the Bosphorus, he is used to moving in influential circles.



Sudden move: Asil Nadir, chairman of Polly Peck, who announced his buyout plan

Banks leave City for the good life

By NEIL BENNETT
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THOUSANDS of bank head office staff are being moved out of the City this summer to purpose-built sites in the Midlands and the West Country in an effort to control costs.

Today, 250 of Lloyds' marketing and retail banking executives start work in the bank's new 107,000 sq ft office complex at Cannon's Marsh in Bristol. The site will eventually house 1,700, saving the bank about £22 million.

Sir John Quinlan, Barclays' chairman, opened the first

stage in his bank's out-of-town head office in the Westwood Business Park, near Coventry, on Friday. This holds 700 staff who control the bank's marketing, inspection, property services and electronic banking businesses.

The idea to move out all staff not essential to City operations first occurred to the banks in the mid-1980s amid soaring London rents.

Lloyds decided to move to Bristol in 1986, but planning permission to build on one of the last open sites in the centre of the city, next to the harbour, took two years. National

Westminster has also joined the drive to cut property costs. It plans to reduce its City square footage from 1 million to 550,000 in four years, and close its Lothbury headquarters. The changes should save up to £30 million.

The new sites bring fringe benefits to the staff who have relocated. Westwood has a two-storey car park, allowing executives a 15-minute drive to work instead of an hour's commuting. John Cheese, Barclays' director of personal marketing, says of London: "I certainly won't miss the noise, the dirt, or the crowds."

Coleridge once in 'baby syndicate'

By VINCE McCULLOUGH

DAVID Coleridge, chairman-designate of Lloyd's, was a member of a "baby syndicate" in the London insurance market during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Once common at Lloyd's, they are no longer regarded as best practice. Mr Ian Hay Davison, the insurance market's first chief executive, described certain babies as being "run by a Lloyd's insider for the benefit of him and his cronies".

Effectively banned during Mr Davison's reign at the market, many baby syndicates comprised only a handful of Lloyd's members. Many were highly profitable.

According to Mr Davison's

memoirs, *A View from the Room*, of the 157 well-established marine syndicates in 1982, 27 were babies of which 13 figured in the most profitable fifth of marine syndicates. In the non-marine market, there were 11 babies in a family of 143 syndicates, and four were in the top 20 per cent for profitability.

Syndicate 973, formed in the mid-1970s, wrote insurance in the non-marine market — principally personal accident with some kidnap and ransom business from a syndicate whose underwriter, Mr Ian Posgate, was in danger of exceeding his premium income limits. It stopped doing business in 1983.

From 1979, syndicate 973 had on it only six names —

three placed by Sturge, now a publicly quoted managing agency. Apart from Coleridge, chairman of Sturge, they were Mr Henry Rokeby-Johnson and Mr Posgate, who, after the Lloyd's enquiry into the Howden affair, was suspended from Lloyd's and is *persona non grata* in Lime Street.

There were three other members of 973 — Frederick Charles Raven, John Raymond Parry and Arthur Henry Gratian-Bell. They were placed on the syndicate by the Bell, Parry and Raven managing agency, which also ran the syndicate on behalf of the half dozen members.

After an internal enquiry by Lloyd's, which had nothing to do with Syndicate 973, Messrs Raven, Parry and Gratian-

Bell were found guilty of "discreditable and dishonourable conduct".

Mr Coleridge, who expects to be confirmed as chairman-elect in early December, says everything was above board on Syndicate 973. Since the days of Davison, Lloyd's has banned syndicates with fewer than 50 members.

How profitable was syndicate 973? Over the seven years in which he was a name, says Mr Coleridge, it made him a profit of £216. Mr Coleridge supplied *The Times* with figures from his personal accounts for a £10,000 line. In the first three years (1977-79), the syndicate made £4,562 for Coleridge. In the next four years up to its closure, it made him losses.

No compensation at Hardwick

By TONY HETHERINGTON

INVESTORS who bought guaranteed-performance insurance bonds worth £5 million from the troubled Hardwick Investment Management firm have been told that unless new evidence comes to light, the investors' compensation scheme will not assist them.

However, they are also being warned that if they encash their bonds before the previously agreed maturity date, they could lose any compensation that might become available. Hardwick clients are facing losses estimated at £1.5 million because of the failure of the bonds to match the promised growth rate.

In a letter to investors, Jeremy Orme, director of enforcement at the Securities & Investments Board (SIB), says the managers of the investors' compensation scheme have decided their rules have no provision for declaring Hardwick in default, an essential step for compensation. "This is largely because a potential claim in respect of investment performance does not of itself constitute a compensable liability," Mr Orme says. However, the matter will be reviewed.

The firm, based in Lyme Regis, Dorset, marketed broker bonds under which clients' funds were placed with three life companies, Regency Life,

Royal Life and Prolife. The specialist units into which the money went were chosen by Terence Elwick, Hardwick's owner. He guaranteed that under his management investments would grow over five years at a compound rate of at least 10 per cent per annum. He would share in any growth above that.

However, last year Fimbra, the regulatory body, found that the investments controlled by Mr Elwick were worth only £5 million, instead of the predicted £6.5 million needed for Hardwick to meet its guarantees. Fimbra suspended Hardwick and subsequently ordered Mr Elwick to put all his personal and business assets into the hands of Grant Thornton, the accountant, to be held towards any claims that might be lodged by clients.

Investigators from Fimbra and the SIB have found the underlying investments intact with the three life companies. The problem is guaranteed growth targets have not been met, and in some cases this has already led to quantifiable losses. Hardwick allowed clients to draw a regular income from the bonds by the encashment of units. A South Wales couple invested £12,000 in 1986 to provide £100 a month and a guaranteed sum of £13,000 in 1991. The constant erosion of their capital and failure of the

units to grow have left them with an investment now worth £7,000. It is not possible for the bond to grow in the next year to match the £12,000 invested, let alone pay the guaranteed £13,000.

The bonds are now managed by the three life companies but they will not be bound by guarantees they did not give. The SIB is continuing its enquiries before deciding if any of the companies was so closely associated with Hardwick's guarantees as to be bound by them. Mr Elwick has said as he is not permitted to manage the bonds, he no longer feels liable for the guarantee. However, Mr Orme says that this may not be correct.

"Our own view is that he is still liable. The matter is, however, one for legal decision, and we note that certain investors have commenced legal proceedings against Mr Elwick. An initial judgment was awarded against him and is now subject to appeal," Mr Orme says.

Mr Orme warns investors that the guarantee offered by Hardwick applied only if the bond was held for the full five years. Even though Hardwick is no longer in business, and unable to meet its guarantee, investors who encash their bonds early could deprive themselves of any compensation eventually paid.

Bell starts drive for Maxwell

From BRIAN BUCHANAN
IN SYDNEY

THE Bell Group has started a national campaign to back the attempt by Robert Maxwell, the publisher, to take a 49 per cent stake in the company's publishing assets.

It has appealed to shareholders to support Mr Maxwell's plan as a way of cutting Australia's foreign debt.

It has also appealed to politicians and unions in an attempt to smooth the way for Mr Maxwell's formal approach to the Foreign Investment Review Board, likely to be made public this week.

The Bell appeal is in two documents, a short paper giving the background to the deal and a longer document called *Foreign Investments in Australia — A Case for Consistency*.

Both attacked the "inconsistency and illogicality in the application of foreign investment policy... in Australia in respect of the media". They also set out how the two parties plan to nullify Mr Maxwell's influence over the new "joint venture".

Bell and Mr Maxwell will be entitled to three seats each on the joint venture board. The board will have control over a certain number of unspecified matters — excluding editorial policy — and neither Bell nor Mr Maxwell will be able to carry the day without the vote of at least two directors from the other camp.

The Maxwell deal involves the sale of 49 per cent of the share capital in Bell Publishing, a subsidiary of Bell Group. Bell will keep 50 per cent of Bell Publishing and an unnamed Australian will hold the remaining 1 per cent.

Nine Network Australia Limited, owned by Kerry Packer, has launched a one-for-one renounceable rights issue to raise Aus\$106 million for the company, formerly known as Bond Media.

They say all brilliant ideas are simple.

Our multi-currency mortgage is the exception to the rule.

You only have to look at the potential benefits to see that multi-currency mortgage management is a brilliant idea. But you only have to look at our information pack to see that it's pretty complex.

To find out more about this paradoxical — but exceptionally interesting — state of affairs, you only have to contact us. For full written details, call John Charcol, a licensed credit broker, on (071) 589 7080. Or write to us at Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE.

JOHN CHARCOL

Talk about a better mortgage. 071-589-7080

The product advertised here is not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the rules made for the protection of investors by that Act will not apply to it. Credit broker fees may be charged depending on the type of product and credit profile, and insurance may also be required.

Your home is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it. The sterling equivalent of your liability under a foreign currency mortgage may be increased by exchange rate movements.

Tanker rates slump for Gulf vessels

By Philip Pangalos

THE oil tanker market has almost halted in the Gulf because owners are worried about letting their ships venture into the troubled area.

As the United Nations' blockade on Iraq starts to bite and its oil exports dry up, rates for chartering tankers out of the Gulf have slumped.

Tanker owners now face the dilemma of costly charges to keep vessels idle or running at a loss. Analysts say that unless other Opec nations start pumping more oil, tanker rates may carry on falling.

The tanker market has been jaded since Iraq invaded Kuwait. The two states were exporting about 4.5 million barrels of oil per day before the invasion. But with high oil reserves in Europe and America, tanker owners are in no hurry to send their ships into the region to collect crude

from other oil producers. Lloyd's of London, the insurer, has announced a sharp rise in additional war risk premiums for vessels sailing into the Gulf. Special quotes were required for Kuwait or Iraq, but Lloyd's said none were on offer from underwriters at the end of last week, although it is possible to obtain cover at a price.

Underwriters expect war risk rates for general cargo to rise as a result of the tension.

Further pressure on tanker owners has come from higher prices for bunker fuel oil, which is used to power ships. Prices jumped from about \$80 per tonne at the start of the conflict to a peak of \$155 per tonne. They then slid to about \$130 per tonne, and fell further in volatile trade to \$113 per tonne on Friday.

Operating loss of £10m expected at Eagle Trust

EAGLE Trust, the ailing Midlands engineering conglomerate, is expected to tell shareholders their investment is worth a maximum of only a couple of pence a share when the company announces results and details of a restructuring tomorrow (Angela Mackay writes).

Analysts expect operating losses of about £10.5 million in 1989 compared with a £53 million loss previously.

Fifteen months ago, Eagle Trust's shares were suspended

at 18p after a fraud investigation began.

David James, who was appointed chairman a year ago, has been examining ways of keeping the company's prime assets, such as Samuelson Group. However, the engineering company Walter Somers, which was at the centre of the Iraqi supergun affair, is for sale.

Mr James has instituted damages suits against former directors, advisers, auditors and stockbrokers.

Gardenstore blooms to become Britain's biggest

By Gillian Bowditch

EIGHTEEN months after founding Gardenstore, Malcolm Parkinson and John Kennedy are having the last laugh on their critics. Their chain of garden centres is now the biggest in Britain and the only one to operate out of Scotland, England and Wales.

This year's link with Texas Homecare, part of the Ladbroke group, should further strengthen the group. Initially it will open in 12 Texas stores, with as many as 150 possible over the next few years.

Gardenstore has about 20 outlets, and will have 10 more by the end of the year. Mr Parkinson and Mr Kennedy had planned 54 stores within five years but that is expected to be reached at the end of next year if the Texas openings go according to plan.

While the group made a loss of just over £2 million in its first year, Mr Parkinson expects a small profit this year after interest payments on sales of £25 million to £30 million. Next year profits of between £3 million and £4 million are expected.

Mr Parkinson says that while the retail climate is weak, 35 per cent of his customers are aged over 55 years and tend to have savings rather than mortgages. But he says: "One can't get away from the fact that confidence is low and the general market has been affected by that."

Even so, the business is doing better than expected by Mr Kennedy and Mr Parkinson, who previously headed Benlox's unsuccessful £2 billion bid for Storehouse. While the time with Benlox may not have done a great deal for credibility, it did give the pair valuable City exposure. Their



Coming up roses: Parkinson, co-founder of Gardenstore

experience at B&Q, where Mr Parkinson was marketing director and Mr Kennedy finance director, helped convince a string of quality investors to support them, including Globe, Ensign Trust, LET and JI.

The group originally raised £10 million and has been back to its shareholders earlier than expected as expansion has progressed more rapidly. The second round of financing came in two stages in January and May when Gardenstore had a £16.6 million rights issue and loan-stock issue.

Mr Parkinson and Mr Kennedy are beginning to think

about bringing the group to the market. They have a number of options but cannot float on the Unlisted Securities Market for another 18 months. Mr Parkinson says he would prefer to bring the business to the main market but would need a five-year trading record for that.

When the second tranche of finance was sought, the group considered reversing into a quoted shell company but decided it was too soon to come to the market. There have been approaches from suitors but Mr Parkinson believes the most likely route to market is via a merger.

Buyers sought for Bond pictures

From Philip Robinson in Los Angeles

JAMES Bond is up for sale. The Ian Fleming character made famous on the screen by Sean Connery may have had a licence to kill, but the films' licence to print money is looking dog-eared.

Licence to Kill, last year's Bond film starring Timothy Dalton, cost \$30 million but grossed only \$16.6 million in America, less than half that earned by the 1983 epic, Octopussy, starring Roger Moore.

The New York investment bank Lazard Frères is searching for potential owners for the spy who never came in from the cold.

Analysts have estimated that the Bond library of 17 films built since 1963 could be worth \$166 million. But they say they cannot put a price on both the library and film rights.

The price is said to be out of the reach of MGM/United Artists which holds the rights to distribute the films. MGM/UA is trying to merge with Pathé Communications Corporation, headed by Giancarlo Parretti, an Italian financier.

The Bond films have been worth an estimated \$1.03 billion in world cinema distribution rights to MGM. They are seen by the film industry as the cornerstone of the MGM empire.

Rights to the Bond films are held by Albert "Cubby" Broccoli, aged 81, who owns them through a company called Danjaq, which he is selling.

He has already handed over the making of the Bond films to Barbara Broccoli, his daughter, and Michael Wilson, his stepson. They say they hope to bring out another Bond movie next year although they are not sure what it will be or who will be the star.

Kuwaiti blow to wool weavers

IRAQ'S invasion of Kuwait is costing Britain's wool weavers dear. The National Wool Textile Export Corporation says more than 20 of its member companies have recently despatched large Kuwaiti orders or have them ready for shipment.

This presents cash-flow problems for several companies, said the corporation's director, Mr Geoffrey Richardson.

maturity, demand was always going to be lively.

It would be surprising if a number of treasurers were not looking at the buyback option in the new market conditions. Opinion is divided on whether a new wave of buybacks will take place, with some arguing that the majority of candidates have already carried out such operations.

If so, and with new issues continuing to be about as popular as Saddam Hussein, it is going to be a long, slow summer for bond houses.

JONATHAN PRYNN

Fears could be overstated on savings deficit

First it was Mrs Thatcher's imminent downfall, then early European monetary system entry, now the events in the Gulf. Gilt salesmen have not lacked talking points this year, but attention has been diverted from bigger and wider issues.

One such topic is the global savings/investment balance, potentially just as big a market-mover. Current high real yields in several bond markets reflect a perceived "savings deficit" ahead. But those fears may be overstated.

On the investment side, the danger is confusing what could be with what will be. The first error is believing East Germany, in particular, and Eastern Europe in general, will be an investment black hole. Over ten years, Eastern Europe looks attractive for direct investment, on a one- or two-year view much less so.

Furthermore, on reasonable assumptions, financing Eastern Europe's investment needs could be achieved via a per cent of annual OECD savings.

The second error is to suppose the approach of a single European market will ensure a crescendo of capital spending before January 1, 1993. The 1992 process was set in motion by a European Commission white paper in January 1983. This helps explain strong real investment spending in Europe from 1986 onwards, but it does not follow that the investment boom must continue at breakneck pace.

The third error is to assume capital spending on infrastructure must be forthcoming. Such spending requires the funds and the political will, both likely to be in short supply near the end of the business cycle. Investment could thus well under-shoot most expectations.

Turning to savings, governments have been the "swing savers". Taking America, Japan and the EC together, they moved from a large savings surplus in 1970 to a shortfall in the early 1980s and back to moderate surplus by the decade end. OECD figures show G7 government finances improved by more than 2.5 per cent as a percentage of gross national product/gross domestic product.

estic product between 1983 and 1988. However, much of this dramatic improvement was cyclical. Slower growth in late 1990 and 1991 may dampen or halt this trend.

This is confirmed by looking at some underlying stories. In America the budget talks show just how little room there is for real deficit cuts. The easy cuts were made long ago. The thrifty rescue, however, may be a red herring — it will reduce government savings (by boosting the Federal deficit) but only by effectively forcing up the personal savings rate.

The Japanese have promised to spend Y430 trillion (£1,536 billion) on public works over the next ten years but, with the economy at full stretch, it may be deferred.

In Germany there are large and urgent needs, but Chancellor Kohl will not win West German votes on December 2 by throwing taxpayers' money at the East Germans. Both Japan and Germany have the comfort, not available to America, of healthy GNP growth bolstering government revenues.

Corporate and household savings taken together have historically been quite stable and should continue to be so next year. Poor or negative profits growth may lower corporate savings, but higher inflation, higher unemployment and uncertainty over asset prices should boost household savings.

The effects of tax reform and financial deregulation in some countries should have worked through by now, allowing personal savings ratios to recover. The upshot could be a modest drop in national savings within the G7 economies, due largely to the impact of slower growth on public finances.

To conclude, the concern that investment demands could exceed savings resources is a typical end-of-cycle phenomenon. If the present Gulf tension is indeed the catalyst for an economic downturn, then one could get very bullish about international bonds later in the year. This may be welcome news for a gilt market increasingly sensitive to moves in other markets.

DICK HOWARD

Julius Baer Investments

A long, slow summer for the bond houses

IN ONE sense, the Gulf crisis could not have happened at a better time for sterling and other capital markets. August is not usually earmarked by borrowers for large-scale fund raising. With most of continental Europe shutting shop for the summer, a large chunk of the potential investor base is effectively incommunicado.

New issues had already become rare because the markets fear global recession. Neither issuers nor investors are likely to commit themselves when sharp movements in yields could happen at any time.

Bankers also played down the effect on Middle East investment in the Eurobond market. "Middle East investment has not noticeably dropped off," said Simon Prior-Palmer, an executive director at Credit Suisse First Boston.

Investor reaction to the crisis, he added, was "caution, assessment and reassessment without any conclusions".

Nevertheless, Gulf tensions have resulted in considerably higher yields, that on the benchmark 9 per cent 2008 Treasury bond ending the week about 40 basis points up on its level before the Iraqi

invasion. A rise of this size is not a complete disaster, but it is much less likely that the larger fixed-rate issuers, notably the water companies, will make market entries now.

Highly rated specialist issuers, in contrast, are still finding good demand for floating rate paper. Friday saw a £140 million, seven-and-a-half year floating rate note issue from the AAA-rated HMC Mortgage, which met demand from a broad range of investors.

There was also an announcement of an increase in the size of a fixed-rate issue from the Alliance & Leicester

building society, which raised its 13.25 per cent October 1999 issue from £75 million to £100 million.

However, the bond, launched the previous week, was a pretty unusual animal. It was replacing a £125 million issue, with the same maturity but a lower 11.5 per cent coupon, which was being bought back from the market by JP Morgan.

A&L will make an overall saving through the untaxed capital gain on the buyback. With investors able to improve their yield by such a large amount on the same

building society, which raised its 13.25 per cent October 1999 issue from £75 million to £100 million.

However, the bond, launched the previous week, was a pretty unusual animal. It was replacing a £125 million issue, with the same maturity but a lower 11.5 per cent coupon, which was being bought back from the market by JP Morgan.

A&L will make an overall saving through the untaxed capital gain on the buyback. With investors able to improve their yield by such a large amount on the same

SMALLER COMPANIES

USM will celebrate a decade with woe, worry and tribulation

THE tenth birthday celebrations of the Unlisted Securities Market, scheduled for October, look like becoming a wake. Indeed, questions are now being asked whether the market in its current form will survive very far into its 11th year.

The USM severely underperformed the rest of the stock market in the first half of 1990 and the trend has continued in July and August, with investors abandoning smaller companies in search of safer havens for their money during these uncertain times.

The economic outlook has worsened as a result of the crisis in the Middle East, and the prospect of a quick cut in interest rates, which at present levels are so damaging for smaller companies, has disappeared. The slump has already claimed some notable USM scalps, including Rockwood and Parkfield, and profit warnings and downgrades are issued almost daily.

In the six months to end-June the USM fell by 14 per cent and underperformed the FT-All-Share index by 12.5 per cent. Taken with last year's poor showing, the USM has underperformed by more than 30 per cent since the start of 1989.

Figures from Barclays de Zoete Wedd show that the ratio of underperforming stocks to outperforming stocks in the last 12 months was seven to one, against 1.6 to one during the 12 months to June 1989.

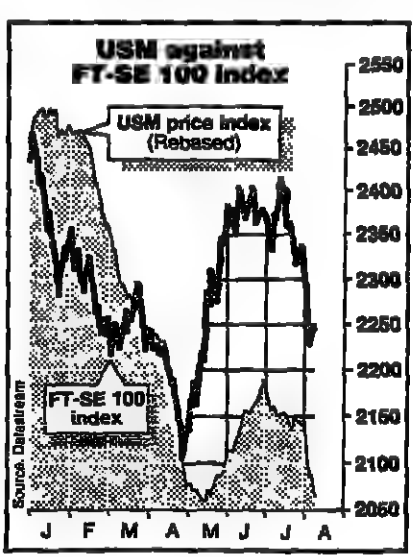
Unlike last year there have been no outperforming sub-sectors within the USM. Even oils, a star in 1989 with an 18 per cent outperformance, underperformed by 6 per cent. The worst sub-sector was computing, down 23 per cent in relation to other shares.

Against that background, turnover in USM stocks has been thin. Business by value was down by 30 per cent during the first half of the year and only 4 per cent ahead of the first six months of 1988, following the stock market crash, against a fall of 18 per cent for fully listed companies.

Liquidity has not been helped by the closure of brokerage houses which had made markets in small companies. Winterflood Securities now acts as sole market maker for around 70 stocks.

More woes were added last week when BZW announced it was to cease publication of its widely-circulated USM Review, which provided clients with detailed coverage of the secondary market. In BZW's final USM Review, analysts Andrew Holland and Michele Delmain state that the USM is "bar the shouting, virtually dead and buried".

Hoare Govett, another securities house which has supported the USM,



USM price index (rebased)
FT-SE 100 index

expressed concern about its future and warned that without a successful secondary market "we do fear for the future of the smaller company environment".

BZW and Hoare Govett lay at least part of the blame for the dismal state of the USM at the door of the stock exchange. Both say the recent changes on entry requirements for the USM and for full listing have had the effect of downgrading the USM to the status of the much-maligned Third Market.

The effect has been that companies with three-year trading records opt for the prestige of a full listing, not the USM, particularly now that the costs and responsibilities of doing so are no longer so onerous. The reduction in the trading record required for the USM is expected to attract younger, greenfield businesses with a small market capitalisation.

Hoare Govett quotes the example of a company with a market capitalisation of £21 million, against the average £18 million, which said that it no longer considered a USM quotation appropriate "to a company of our quality and size". In the last 15 months, 15 companies with a combined market capitalisation of more than £900 million have obtained a full listing.

The stock exchange is looking at ways of restoring liquidity to the market and has asked Peter Holloway, the outspoken former head of market-making at BZW, to come up with a series of strategic proposals by the end of September. One option under consideration is the creation of a pan-European market for the top 200 companies, but proposals for smaller companies are less clear.

MARTIN BARROW

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	%	P/E
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
4,400,000 ASB Barnett	33	0	33	33	33	33	0	8.5
1,000,000								

Gulf events put energy supply in focus

ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

Odd as it may seem, Britain might in the years to come owe a special debt of gratitude to Saddam Hussein. For whatever the political and military outcome of the confrontation still building in the Middle East, Iraq's takeover of Kuwait has triggered a third oil shock.

The invasion of Kuwait set the alarm bells ringing in the world's financial markets, where the first shudder registered as a high reading on the Richter scale of energy economics. By the weekend the tremors were no longer causing as much concern, giving way to a growing confidence that Saudi Arabia, the "swing" producer of the Opec cartel, was not about to be swallowed up in some regional cataclysm.

But the more benign assessment of the highly volatile events in the Gulf should give no room for complacency in Britain. Though our government has had truck with cartels, the exploration and development of North Sea oil and gas, our national shock-absorber, was powerfully assisted by surging energy prices, including those engineered by Opec. This cushioning is pro-

grammed to disappear as reserves on the continental shelf are depleted.

The government stands to gain a timely boost to its finances from higher revenue as the oil price climbs, but dearer fuel quickly brings new inflationary pressure, and that must be unwanted when the retail price index is poised to push annual inflation above 10 per cent.

Furthermore, with oil exports expected to decline this decade, Britain could become increasingly vulnerable to new seismic signals on energy prices emanating from the Middle East epicentre. President Saddam's move against Kuwait provides a valuable reminder.

It is being argued that even if sanctions, or a hot war, shut off the flow of oil from Iraq and Kuwait, the loss would only be equivalent to about 7 per cent of world demand. Given the huge stocks of oil the industrialised world has prudently accumulated

after the shocks of 1973-74 and 1979-80, and reduced oil dependency, most of the shortfall could be made up. Prices have eased from a peak of about \$30 a barrel in the opening panic. North Sea Brent was back in the \$25 area on Friday. Though 40 per cent higher than last month, the rise is modest compared with a near-quadrupled price after the Yom Kippur war in 1973 and still greater advances after Iran's 1979 revolution and the outbreak of the Gulf war.

The International Energy Agency co-ordination of the developed world's anti-shock market monitoring and stockpiling has reduced the vulnerability to Opec leverage. IEA members lowered total energy

requirements as a share of GDP from 0.55 at the time of the first oil shock to 0.49 by the second. By 1988, the latest year for which estimates are available, the ratio was down to 0.41. Britain started the period above average, but has subsequently come into line.

Predictably, Japan, whose economy is the most vulnerable to cuts in supplies from the Gulf, has moved well ahead of its main rivals in promoting the efficient use of energy, moving from 0.39 to an impressive 0.27. Its drive to reduce energy requirements involves a broad range of tax incentives, technical measures, such as improved building standards, and improved education about energy conservation. Importantly, in the present context,

Japan's highly structured campaign has over ten years reduced oil's share of the energy import bill to 55 per cent from 80 per cent. Increased use of coal, nuclear and liquefied petroleum gas have produced a better mix of energy supplies.

In Britain, the government has pursued similar goals to other leading industrial economies, but has been mainly guided by the principle of letting the market decide. With only modest results to show compared with the Japanese, the government underlines the relatively good showing Britain has produced relative to Europe.

However, it is companies, not government, that have been left to build up strategic stocks. Government backing for research and development into renewable energy, such as solar, wind, wave and "hot rock" technology, has totalled only £160 million since the early 1970s. A mere pittance compared with the revenue that

the North Sea has brought in. Dieter Helm of Oxford Economic Research Associates considers the government's failure to develop a long-term strategy, while allowing the North Sea stocks to be run down as fast as possible, bodes ill for the balance of payments. He fears that security of supply, a central issue in Japan, West Germany and France is given short shrift here.

The badly handled preparation of the electricity industry for privatisation encourages Mr Helm in advocating a strategic rethink.

Diversity of energy supplies is the stated government goal, but private industry may not be able to justify that to shareholders. France has kilowatts of cheap nuclear power for sale. Imported coal is cheaper than that which is mined in Britain. Siberian gas could easily undercut North Sea prices.

Having seen the traditional surplus on invisible earnings disappear last year, the government should currently be giving some serious thought to the prospect of a trade deficit on energy.

TEMPUS

De Beers twins already striking out on their own

The Siamese twins — De Beers Consolidated and De Beers Centenary — tomorrow publish what will be an encouraging, if not complicated, set of interim results.

They will individually show the South African-owned operations of De Beers, the non-South African interests held through the Swiss arm, Centenary, and also include a pro forma set.

Following recent record first-half Central Selling Organisation rough diamond sales of \$2.48 billion, and helped by the 5.5 per cent diamond price increase in March, analysts expect Julian Ogilvie Thompson, chairman, to announce much brighter attributable profits, and an equivalent dividend of 80 cents against a previous interim of 62.5 cents a share.

The twins, though linked, are already striking out on their own: Centenary has established a formal Russian link involving a \$5 billion deal over five years and a \$1 billion secured Centenary loan.

The SA arm has gone ahead with development of the Venetia mine in the Transvaal at a cost of R1.1 billion (£229 million), which should produce 4 million carats by January 1993.

American investors are likely to be increasingly dismayed to the group's potential, and the prospective p/e of 7.1 (which excludes associated earnings) and a p/e of 5, including associates, based on a \$12½ share price, should increasingly attract London followers too.

Diamonds are for ever: De Beers shares are for now.

Unilever

ICI warned the world last month not to expect much in the rest of 1990 against a background of economies which are just ticking over.

When Unilever said "prevailing uncertainties prompt a measure of caution when viewing the second half", the market thought it "over the top", though Unilever later said it was talking globally.

Unilever shares initially fell 12p on Friday to 658p, though recouping to 662p. But their fall may not be over yet.



Ogilvie Thompson: brighter profits expected

ICI compounded the investment gloom of its message by merely maintaining its interim dividend — the first time ICI has not raised a dividend payment since 1980. ICI has paid a price for this. Since end-July, the shares have slipped 14.7 per cent, and on Friday fell another 22p to 944p.

Unilever, in line with practice, will keep the market

likely to make 1990 pre-tax profits of £1.92 billion, this was scaled down to £1.9 billion, and now to £1.88 billion. The actual outcome for 1989 was £1.7 billion. The re-assessment is on fears of squeezed margins, uncertainty over North America and currency risks. Unilever remains fundamentally sound for long-term portfolios. But on a prospective rating of 11.1, and with the prospect of a slower rate of net earnings growth in 1991, the shares look fully priced.

Molins

BID-weary Molins shareholders should have no hesitation in sitting on their shares and awaiting developments.

Molins may have again seen off an unwelcome takeover attempt from Leucadia, but clearly the relief is temporary.

Leucadia, holding 46.85 per cent and with every reason to feel in a commanding position, must surely be frustrated by the solid wall of resistance it faces.

At last week's AGM to oust three Molins' non-executives and install six of its own nominees, Leucadia could drum up the support of only 4,144 proxies, just 0.025 per cent of the shares it does not already hold.

One option open to Leucadia is to sit it out, under the provisions of the Takeover Panel rules, nibble away through market purchases by buying 2 per cent a year. In two years' time, it would then step over the 50 per cent mark.

Leucadia could sell its holding, but having come this far such a move is unlikely. It could make a sensible bid.

There is a price at which shareholders will say "yes". However, the 300p level, which Leucadia indicates could be its starting point, should be seen to be just that.

On profit estimates of at least £15.5 million this year, against £13.9 million last year, Molins, at 295p, trades on a prospective p/e of 8, and at a 42 per cent discount to net worth.

Until a serious cash bid comes Molins' way, shareholders should sit tight and buy on weakness.

Cash targets keep companies healthy, wealthy and wise

Profit-and-loss accounts, says

John Kerridge, chief executive,

of Fisons, fail

to offer a clear

guide to

performance

ing for the shareholders. For the company, tight cash management can be rewarding in cost terms.

The costs here are not subject to accounting vagaries because they represent the very hard interest paid in cash that lenders understandably require.

At Fisons we pay no management bonuses at all without there being a cash

target achieved before any profit targets come into play.

Much is written at the moment about management bonuses and their role in managing companies. Less is written about the format of the bonuses.

A starting point, rather than an afterthought, in bonus schemes should be cash-target achievement. This has the obvious effect of ensuring that profits are not pursued without thought to the cash cost of achieving those profits.

Cash is something which managers quite low down in the organisation can influence, in many cases, more than they can influence profit in the strict sense and certainly more than they can influence such measurements

home to the centre every night and can be moved around the world to best effect on a daily basis.

Thus operating management does not have to concern themselves with the cost of cash per se, since the value of cash obviously varies from location to location and is critically dependent on the company's total cash position.

Therefore, to have local subsidiary bank accounts awash with cash (or, for that matter, awash with debt), where the local manager may well think that he is earning or costing the company a certain sum of money, can be illusory.

However, the generation of absolute amounts of cash or restricting outflows to targeted amounts is very much within



John Kerridge, chief executive, of Fisons, fail to offer a clear guide to performance

as earnings per share. Even in a highly decentralised organisation it is perfectly feasible, and indeed reasonable, for the centre to take ownership of cash on a daily basis.

Again in Fisons, although the company operates all over the world with literally hundreds of cash-generating sources, every bank account is a corporate bank account and in that sense, the cash comes

alternatively, it can obtain the finest rates by pooling cash requirements or cash surpluses and by insisting on current value for money when it is moved across accounts.

None of these activities, of course, can happen if the line management is not focusing its attention upon local cash management and forecasting accurately cash generation or cash requirements.

However, none of this argues for the building up of cash piles in companies.

There is no great merit in the short term in a company being cash-positive when there is clearly a legitimate investment requirement to operate on a cash-negative basis.

However, in the long term, it is the cash-generating capacity of any investment that should be the determinant of whether that investment takes place.

If the discounted value of the cash generated by a project does not exceed the marginal cost of borrowing, then the investment is never likely to be worthwhile.

Returns on capital are never as good a way of judging investments as cash returns.

If managements paid more attention to cash, and investors were more critical of cash management and the cash-generating capacity of companies, then industry would undoubtedly be a lot healthier.

Insolvencies or spectacular crashes might be indicated earlier.

A number of recent crashes provide good evidence of balance sheets and profit-and-loss accounts not giving timely warnings.

But cash does not lie. It is a valuable and expensive resource and it should be treated as such.

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Nine-month profits at Hanson expected to soar past £900m

AN IMPRESSIVE set of figures is expected from Hanson, Lord Hanson's Anglo-American industrial conglomerate, when it reports on its third-quarter trading tomorrow.

Analysts expect pre-tax profits of £940 million for the nine months, compared with £740 million. However, the focus of attention will be on whether the company will make a bid for PowerGen, with negotiations appearing to hinge on post-sale regulatory and capital issues.

TODAY

Despite being in a troubled sector, Capital & Counties, the property group with extensive retail investments, is expected to announce pre-tax profits of £26 million for the half-year, against £23.8 million, according to Alan Carter at Charterhouse Tilney.

Robert Gibson at Flemings Research says that Sater, the industrial holding company headed by David Abell, should report a fall in interim pre-tax profits from £22.1 million to about £18 million.

The company is likely to be fairly optimistic on most of its activities, with the exception of the automotive-related ones.

However, the distribution activities are expected to be facing a tougher environment. Interim: Alliance Trust, Capital & Counties, Sater.

Final: Howard Holdings, Middlesex Group, Total Systems. Economic statistics: CB/FT survey of distributive trades (July), capital issues and redemptions (July), producer price index numbers (July).

WEDNESDAY

Queens Moat Houses will benefit from a contribution



Hanson: PowerGen focus

provisional, retail sales (July — provisional).

TOMORROW

Interim pre-tax profits at Thomas Robinson, the engineering conglomerate, are expected to climb from £10.2 million to £12.5 million, according to BZW.

Interim: De Beers Consolidated Mines, Expanet International, Fleming Mercantile Investment Trust, Hanson (third quarter), Huntington International Holdings (third quarter), Kier Group Overseas Investment Trust, Life Sciences International, Linde, Manchester Sino Canal, PolyGram NV, Richardson Westpac, Roanmont (Thames) Group.

Final: B&B Design Group, Brandon Hill, Herrington Brooks, Imperial Pensions Holdings, Williams Group.

Economic statistics: Acquisitions and mergers (second quarter), index of output of the production industries (July).

THURSDAY

Robert Sassoon at County NatWest believes that Glynwed International, the engineering group, will report interim pre-tax profits of £41 million (£45.9 million). Market forecasts range from £39 million to £43 million.

With about 70 per cent of its sales in Britain, the group will



Abell: profit fall likely

from Norfolk Capital, the rival hotels group over which it gained control this year.

Jeffrey Harwood at UBS Phillips & Drew has pencilled in half-year pre-tax profits of £39 million, against £24 million. Market forecasts range from £39 million to £43 million.

Interim: Britannic Assurance, Johnson Group Cleaners, New Zealand Investment Trust, Nichols (UK) (Vimto), North Midland Construction, Queens Moat Houses, Rea Brothers Group, Thompson Corp, Trenchard, Wero Holdings.

Final: Cabra Estates, Pricot Holdings, Williamson Tea Holdings.

FRIDAY

Interim: Arncliffe Holdings, Palmco.

Final: None announced. Economic statistics: Retail prices index and tax and price index (July).

PHILIP PANGALOS

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

An Norfil irony in Antrim

TIME was when British institutions and investors put up capital for industrial development in the Third World and provided the entrepreneurial drive and technical know-how. Now the boot may be on the other foot at British Enkalon's long-closed synthetic fibre plant in Antrim.

Norfil, a recently-registered Northern Ireland company, and the new owner of the 76-acre site, plans to refurbish and reopen it next year and create up to 300 jobs. Behind it are a variety of Indian and Indonesian concerns whose main directors are Madapusi Sundaram of Bombay and Chandra Sekar of Djakarta.

Interestingly, unlike almost every other inward investment in Ulster, Norfil will not receive a penny in government grants or guarantees, with all the finance coming from the principals and a Hong Kong bank. Because of over-capacity European Community rules specifically forbid government cash aid to synthetic fibre manufacture.

The final irony is that Enkalon's Antrim factory, like all but one other in what was Europe's biggest concentration of synthetic fibre plants, shut in the early 1980s due to competition from the East.

Jumping the Gen

JAMES Capel, the government broker to the privatisation of the power industry, last week arranged a visit to

PowerGen, the generating business which is in Lord Hanson's sights. Nothing unusual about that, one might think, but included in the party was the charming Fiona Perrott-Humphrey, one of Capel's analysts. But the power industry is ably covered at Capel by Tony White, while Fiona's own stamping ground is conglomerates, including of course Hanson. A bit premature, perhaps?

Fare exchange

RESISTANCE in Britain to a single European currency may not be as entrenched as Margaret Thatcher believes. A taxi driver in Brighton happily accepted French francs in payment for a £10 fare from one of my colleagues this week. The cabbie, whose peers are not renowned for their liberal thoughts on sovereignty, even knew the current exchange rate and was content to accept his tip in francs, too. "It's all money, isn't it?" he said as he drove off — on the left side of the road, thankfully.

El Tel for El Sid

THE privatisation team at Dewe Rogerson is taking a little time off from the rigours of the power sell-off to advise the Argentinean government on the disposal of the State-owned telephone network, ENTel. DR's Cary Martin was on the continent last week to talk to the Argentines and will be travelling to their home territory next month. The public relations company has

worked on privatisation accounts in Jamaica, Holland and Portugal but so far not in South America. ENTel is being broken into two separate companies, although it is unlikely Lord Hanson will end up buying one of them, and 60 per cent of both has already been sold to two outside trade buyers, Bell of America and Telefonos de Spain. The rest, worth \$400 million, will go to the employees and to the Argentine public. Presumably Dewe Rogerson will be aiming the sale at El Sid.

Handleyman

IF YOU are looking for a little edge in the tough times in the City today, Colin Handley might well have the answer. He is starting a door-to-door service this week teaching hard-pressed businessmen in London the art of Tae Kwon-do, or Korean karate. The idea is that those who are too busy to go to a regular gym can be instructed in their own offices, for £60 a session. It seems a bizarre idea, but then Handley's career up to now has been a shade irregular. He is known to unimpeachable British viewers for a bit-part role in *Neighbours*, the Australian soap opera, as an American millionaire who nearly married the heroine. He now divides his time between acting, to use the word in its broadest sense, and teaching martial arts. A nine-times Australian Tae Kwon-do champion and a member of the country's Olympic team, he now reckons to spend three months a year a piece in

London, Los Angeles and Sydney, and the rest doing work for television.

Garden party

VENUES for corporate entertainment grow wider and more wonderful. One recent bash during London's platinum week was hosted in the walk-way at the top of Tower Bridge, a setting which more than concentrated the mind. For the latest RTZ summer bash for City analysts and the press, and after three years of a Thames boat party, RTZ decided this year on a more down-to-earth affair in St James's Square Gardens, effectively its front garden. Permission to use the gardens was granted by the trustees, and extended to the erection of a decent little marquee for 100 for a barbecue supper, and a performance by a jazz band. A useful setting, all things considered. Among the ancient rules governing such events are those that forbid noise or music after 11.30pm... and no dogs.

UNILEVER's half-yearly figures contain a note of uncertainty about the future, given the state of the markets and international tensions, which the company was anxious not to see overlapped at Friday's analysts' briefing. Perhaps this was behind the choice of which of Unilever's scents would be given out as a memento of the occasion. Its name? "Eternity for Men."

Martin Waller

Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Claim rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	Hilldown (as)	10.00	0.00
2	Wulfrump & D	10.00	0.00
3	South West	10.00	0.00
4	Wholesale Fittings	10.00	0.00
5	Shire Water	10.00	0.00
6	FKI (as)	10.00	0.00
7	BET Ord (as)	10.00	0.00
8	Trinity (as)	10.00	0.00
9	Shire Water	10.00	0.00
10	Warner Howard	10.00	0.00
11	Person (as)	10.00	0.00
12	Argyll (as)	10.00	0.00
13	Newspapers Pub	10.00	0.00
14	Causton	10.00	0.00
15	Smith Ind (as)	10.00	0.00
16	Macarthy	10.00	0.00
17	Barr (AG)	10.00	0.00
18	Sainsbury (as)	10.00	0.00
19	Murray Enter	10.00	0.00
20	Ellis & Everard	10.00	0.00
21	Woodward	10.00	0.00
22	Bulmer (H P)	10.00	0.00
23	Gr Western Res	10.00	0.00
24	Mersey Docks	10.00	0.00
25	Portsmouth Sund	10.00	0.00
26	Petrol	10.00	0.00
27	Seed Executive	10.00	0.00
28	Grampian	10.00	0.00
29	Trifford Park	10.00	0.00
30	Grampian	10.00	0.00
31	Petro	10.00	0.00
32	Monument	10.00	0.00
33	T & N (as)	10.00	0.00
34	Wilkes (James)	10.00	0.00
35	Rothchild (H) Ltd	10.00	0.00
36	Ind Bus Comm	10.00	0.00
37	Hunterprint	10.00	0.00
38	Eden TXL	10.00	0.00
39	Brathwaite	10.00	0.00
40	Condon Gps	10.00	0.00
41	Condon Gps	10.00	0.00
42	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
43	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
44	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
45	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
46	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
47	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
48	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
49	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00
50	Clarkson (H)	10.00	0.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

The winner of the weekly £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize is Mr Denis Munro, of St Austell, Cornwall.

BRITISH FUNDS

Share price movements for the week ending August 10, 1990.

Fund	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

UNDATED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00
6	10.00	0.00
7	10.00	0.00
8	10.00	0.00
9	10.00	0.00
10	10.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	10.00	0.00
2	10.00	0.00
3	10.00	0.00
4	10.00	0.00
5	10.00	0.00

Platinum

071-481 4481

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY

£14,500 + Excellent Bonus

An International Company based in Park Lane requires an immaculately presented Receptionist/Secretary to front their beautiful London offices.

Working for the Senior Vice President and other executives, this varied role involves liaising with clients and handling administrative matters, as well as providing secretarial support (Typing 50+ S/H useful).

Ideal for someone (24-30) with a flexible approach and some experience, looking to work in a truly International environment.



Senior Secretaries

173 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PS

071-499 0092

(Fax: 071-491 7278)

Recruitment Consultants

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY FOR SPORTS CLUB

A prestigious Sports Club in Central London requires a confident mature person (40+) to join their small but busy team as Membership Secretary.

You will be working independently (occasionally giving support to the Club Secretary) from your own office, dealing with queries and taking part in a variety of social events.

Database experience and rusty S/H useful along with accurate typing skills. Salary £13,500 + free lunches.



Senior Secretaries

173 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PS

071-499 0092

(Fax: 071-491 7278)

Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY - PUBLIC RELATIONS

£10,000 - £12,000

Are you self-motivated, smartly presented and a good communicator? Can you combine a pleasant, well-spoken telephone manner with accurate typing and WP skills at least 50 wpm? If you can answer yes to all these questions, you could move into the fascinating world of PR.

Short-hand is not necessary but audio experience is. You will be working for a committed group of hard-workers and if you can handle pressure, then things happening at once and are a good team player, you are just the person we are looking for.

Interested? Then please phone Wilma Rietveld, Personnel Administrator, The Grayling Company, 4 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3BA on 071-255 1100.

(No Agencies)

PROSPECTS IN PR

A highly successful Communications Management Company in Soho are looking for a new Project Assistant. The job has typing and administrative content but offers the potential to become totally involved in the account handling process. This is a great opportunity if you have a minimum of 6 months experience and 50 wpm typing. Excellent salary package. Please call Denise Birt.

KING & TOBEN

071 620 9648

Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London W1P 9DE

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

KING & TOBEN

EXECUTIVE PA

£18,000+

This well known international company seek a confident and well presented person to assist their chief executive. He is an excellent delegator and will involve you totally within his business and personal life. This is a superb opportunity if you have 100/60 skills, French useful.

Please telephone 071 248 3744 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants, 2 New Lane, ECA.

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

JEWEL IN THE CROWN

£16,000

Enquire and on appreciation of an artistic mind will enable you to assist the dynamic individual. You'll experience her diary, dinner parties and day. If you enjoy the social whilst this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity 80/50 skills.

Please telephone 071 248 3744 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants, 2 New Lane, ECA.

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

JEWEL IN THE CROWN

£16,000

Enquire and on appreciation of an artistic mind will enable you to assist the dynamic individual. You'll experience her diary, dinner parties and day. If you enjoy the social whilst this is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity 80/50 skills.

Please telephone 071 248 3744 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants, 2 New Lane, ECA.

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Elizabeth Hunt

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

English football's post-World Cup confidence dealt a blow by European success in the Makita tournament

Villa miss Taylor's inspiration

By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

ENGLISH optimism, which was inflated during the World Cup finals, has been somewhat pricked. Five weeks before the door to European competition is to be reopened, two of the nation's strongest clubs were both defeated by foreign opponents in the Makita tournament at Wembley on Saturday.

Arsenal, last year's League champions, were beaten 1-0 by Sampdoria in the final. More significantly, Aston Villa, last season's runners-up, lost by the same score to Real Sociedad. The club which will alone carry England's flag in the UEFA Cup this ended in fourth and last place.

Villa never looked as though they would finish any higher. They were particularly inadequate when they lined up in their familiar Continental formation against Arsenal on Friday night and their improvement, when Josep Venglos employed a more orthodox system against the Spaniards, was marginal. Overall, they could scarcely have been less inspired.

Daley was the lone exception, but the product of even his explosive bursts was negligible. In three hours during the event, they fashioned hardly one genuine opening, a creative deficiency that Platt cannot be expected to solve on his own when he recovers from damaged knee ligaments.

Their defensive power, which appeared to be so fragile against Arsenal, was seldom examined. In a thoroughly undistinguished side-show, Real Sociedad were little more adventurous. Without Aldridge, their leading scorer last season, they posed a threat only at set pieces, until Gage offered them several helping hands.

Not only did the Villa right back grotesquely misdirect a clearance mid-way through the second half, but he also blatantly fouled the opponent he had inadvertently released. Larrañaga was first pulled back by his shirt and then



Goalkeeper Dossena, of Sampdoria, leaves Dixon, of Arsenal, in his wake before scoring the only goal in the final of the Makita tournament

felled inside the area. He converted the penalty himself. Amid experiments with players and patterns, Venglos has apparently yet to restore the belief which was so instrumental to the club's success under his predecessor, Graham Taylor. Unless he soon does so, Villa's campaign at home in a fortnight and abroad next month could have a dispiriting start.

Arsenal are in appreciable healthier shape. Their new personnel — Seaman, Limington and Limpar — have already been eased into the old

line-up and, in spite of the defeat, George Graham was not disheartened. His side was beaten as much by fatigue as by Sampdoria, the European Cup Winners' Cup holders.

Back on stage only 18 hours after dismissing Villa, Arsenal were "one-paced" according to their manager. "We would have preferred to have played them last night." He believes that the tournament should be staged with a rest day between the fixtures. If there is to be another event, that is.

The crowds for Friday and Saturday amounted to only

41,605, representing a significant fall of 30 per cent on last year's figure. Friendly games, as essentially they all were at Wembley, are not designed to appeal to the public, particularly two weeks before the genuine competition is scheduled to begin.

Avanturiers clubs will always be prepared to compete in such tournaments and Graham claimed that the weekend provided a valuable service. "It was a great experience for us to play against a team who won a European trophy last season," he said. "We can learn from them."

One lesson he mentioned specifically was movement off the ball. Sampdoria also showed Arsenal how to change gear. Never convincingly at full stretch, they slowed the game down once they were ahead — Dossena lobbing the ball over the stranded Seaman at the close of the first half.

Arsenal, who struck a post three times through Smith, Dixon and Davis, eventually became agitated and Adams was booked for unnecessary physical roughness. His victim, the elegant Mancini, who was himself later cautioned for dissent, disclosed: "We

have several bumps and bruises, but you expect that from English teams."

Sampdoria: G. Paganini; M. Marretti, A. Cardoni, P. Perin, G. Invernizzi, M. Lanza, S. Katanic; (sub: A. Lombardi), T. Corrado; G. M. Amici, G. Viali, R. Mancini, G. Trossero.

Arsenal: D. Seaman; L. Dixon, M. Limington, M. Seaman, A. Limington (sub: S. Smith, P. Mason); (sub: K. Campbell, A. Smith); G. Courty.

Referee: K. Hadzist.

Eye injury poses a threat to Pallister for Charity Shield

By GEORGE ACE

THE only cloud on Manchester United's horizon after by far the best performance on their five-match tour of Ireland was a bad eye injury to Gary Pallister, which could mean him out of the Charity Shield meeting with the League champions, Liverpool, on Saturday.

After United had impressively beaten an Irish League select XI 3-0 at Windsor Park on Saturday, Alex Ferguson, their manager, said of his England international central defender: "He had ten stitches inserted in a nasty eye and it is a question of wait and see, but right now, he must be doubtful."

With Webb coming into midfield to link with Ince and Wallace, and McClair and Hughes each leading, and scoring from the front, United were too strong for the part-timers of the Irish League, who owed much to a sterling performance in goal by Keenan for ending the game on a respectable scoreline.

Keenan, of Portadown, received a tumultuous reception from the 10,000 crowd when he was substituted shortly before the end of the game, and he was deservedly voted the League's man of the match by Bobby

Charlton. Wallace received the award for United.

Keenan defied the efforts of McClair, Blackmore, Ince and Webb with goalkeeping of the highest class in the opening 30 minutes, before conceding a goal to McClair after a delightful build-up by Wallace and Ince.

Almost on the interval whistle, defensive slackness provided Hughes with a second goal, and late in the game, Wallace broke from midfield to hammer the ball past Smyth, who had replaced Keenan with 20 minutes remaining.

Ferguson said afterwards: "I have used the tour as a means of experimenting with various formations. There is no doubt of the quality in the side and it's just a question of getting team understanding." United complete their visit with a game against Bohemians in Dublin tonight.

IRISH LEAGUE: M. Keenan (sub: D. Smyth); J. Devine, M. Smyth, B. Webb (sub: S. Corbett); T. Moore, B. Swan, R. Campbell, W. Keenan (sub: M. O'Reilly (sub: S. McNeill); S. Douglas, K. Hunter (sub: S. Burton).

MANCHESTER UNITED: L. Sealey; D. Irwin, M. Donaghy, G. Blackmore, M. Wallace, A. Palmer, N. Webb, P. Ince, B. McClair, M. Hughes, D. Wallace.

Referee: A. Snodgrass.

Now Bett turns his back on Scotland

JTM Bett has become the second player to reject the chance of playing football for Scotland.

The Aberdeen midfielder has followed Mo Johnston in deciding that his international career is over. Both players made their decisions after being left out of the Scotland squad for next Saturday's customary international against the Scottish League. Bett, aged 30, had earlier turned down a move to Nottingham Forest and signed a new contract with Aberdeen.

Johnston's club Rangers, must wait for the services of the Soviet World Cup captain, Oleg Kuznetsov. The £1.2 million signing of the tall defender seemed imminent until Dynamo Kiev said they could not let him go until their domestic season ends in November.

A recent string of wins has given them an unexpected

chance of landing the Soviet League title and they do not want to break up the team.

The delay in a blow to the Rangers' manager, Graham Souness, who saw Kuznetsov display his talents and score Kiev's opening goal in Saturday's 3-1 win over Rangers in an Ajax exhibition.

● Bobby Robinson's last match in charge of PSV Eindhoven ended in a 2-2 draw with Barcelona on Saturday.

● Everton are to go ahead with their exhibition against Galatasaray in Turkey on Wednesday despite the worsening situation in the country.

● The Bournemouth manager, Harry Redknapp, has been told by specialists he will be unable to return to work until October. Redknapp sustained severe injuries in a collision in Italy during the World Cup.

TABLE TENNIS

Fit Prean a surprise to Douglas

By RICHARD BAXTON

CARL Prean provided further evidence that he should be England No. 1 when the rankings are released in the forthcoming season by winning the four-man round-robin snooker events at Gateshead on Saturday.

Not too much significance should be placed on the results of an out-of-season tournament created for television, but Prean's surprising 21-9, 19-21, 21-16 victory in the final against Desmond Douglas did provide encouraging insights about his immediate prospects.

Prean has pared himself down to a snappy fitness, looked quicker and fresher than at the end of last season, and was determined to hit his backhand hard to stop Douglas' left-handed forehand attacks plunging into his more vulnerable weaknesses.

The outcome was unexpected because it reversed both the results between the two players in the event and that between them in the national final three months ago. Prean had earlier been within two points of defeat against both Alan Cooke and Chris Minton.

This merely underlined the wonderful strength in depth of English men's table tennis at the moment. Cooke, the Commonwealth champion, played some lovely attack and counter-attack rallies to beat Douglas; Chen, England's No. 1 in the World Team Cup in May, beat Cooke and looked likely to beat Prean in straight games before making two uncharacteristic serving errors; and then Douglas finished Chen's hopes with a spate of brilliant forehand looping from 15-15 in the final game to win 21-15, 21-5, 21-15 against the former World Cup winner.

RESULTS: C. Prean beat A. Cooke, 21-16, 21-5, 21-15; D. Douglas beat C. Prean, 21-19, 21-15; Prean beat Chen, 21-15, 21-15; Cooke beat Douglas, 16-22, 21-18; Douglas beat Chen, 16-21, 21-5, 21-15; Prean beat Cooke, 21-19, 19-21, 21-15; Prean beat Douglas, 21-9, 19-21, 21-16.

THE TIMES

SPORTS SERVICE

CRICKET

LIVE text match commentary
Call 0898 100136

Instantaneous scores from
the test match

Call 0898 334116

County cricket
scores and reports

Call 0898 400736

RACING

Results
Call 0898 100123

Live commentary
Call 0898 500123

Call cost 25p per min plus charge rate,
30p per min plus value for VAT

ATHLETICS

Haringey's title is secured

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HARINGEY lifted the GRE British League championship by securing their 100 per cent record with a win in their final match at Newton on Saturday.

Fielding their weakest team of the season, they still proved too strong for the rest, although, for the first time this summer, the reigning champions, Birchfield Harriers, at least, made a fight of it.

The two clubs went into the last event, the 4 x 400 metres relay, separated by just a couple of points. Haringey's title was certain but there was still a deal of pride at stake.

As ever, Haringey were up to the challenge. Their quartet, bolstered by two internationals, Brian Whittle and Wayne McDonald, proved too quick. Birchfield's threat ended with a

botched change-over for the third leg and they eventually finished nine seconds behind in fifth place.

The Midlands' top point scorer of the day was Michael Rosewater, the almost forgotten sprinter whose career failed to take off after his surprise appearance in the Olympic 200 metres final. He showed something of a return to form by winning both sprints, the 100 metres in 10.46secs, ahead of Marcus Adam, and the 200 metres in a windy 20.96secs.

Haringey, the favourites for next Saturday's GRE Gold Cup final, are Britain's representatives in next season's European Clubs' Cup. Blackheath Harriers and Old Gaytonians take the drop into the second division.

FINAL BRITISH LEAGUE RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION (at Newton): Winners: 100m: M. Rosewater (Birchfield), 10.46sec; 200m: M. Rosewater (Birchfield), 20.96sec; 400m: M. Adam (Haringey), 10.46sec; 800m: M. Rosewater (Birchfield), 1:51.41; 1,500m: K. Parnes (Haringey), 3:48.5; 5,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:24.17; 10,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 15,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 20,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 25,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 30,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 35,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 40,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 45,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 50,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 55,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 60,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 65,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 70,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 75,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 80,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 85,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 90,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52; 95,000m: J. Cornford (Charterbury Harriers), 14:42.52; 100,000m: A. Hargrove (Blackheath), 14:42.52.

TRIATHLON

Blondeel upsets odds to surprise Europeans

From IAN SWEET IN TRIER, WEST GERMANY

NEITHER Karl Blondeel, of Belgium, nor Isabelle Mouthon, of France, were tipped to win the European long-course championships here on Saturday, yet, for different reasons, they became worthy champions.

For Blondeel, his was a race beset with frustrations that committed him to a dogged and ultimately successful chase of the leaders. For Mouthon, the women's race was one in which she was always in contention, and one in which she produced the fastest split times in two of the three disciplines.

With temperatures exceeding 90°F, it was always going to be a question of survival for the 200 competitors from 24 countries. Even the Mosel river, in which the opening 2.5km swim took place, was unusually warm.

Albert Rukosuev, of the Soviet Union, led the swim in 29 minutes. The main contenders were two minutes adrift, but Blondeel had a poor swim as he overhauled his victim.

Mandy Dean, of West Germany, led the women's section in 31 minutes, with Mouthon only a minute behind.

On the 80km cycling course, riders were already dehydrating and suffering in the heat. Blondeel went off course with two other competitors and lost another 30 seconds, yet even-

BOXING

Collins is the champion of Europe again

LE-CAP-D'AGDE, France (Reuters) — The British veteran, Tom Collins, recovered his European light-heavyweight title when he knocked out the holder, Eric Nicoletta, of France, in the ninth round of their scheduled 12-round contest on Saturday.

It came as an unexpected bonus for Collins, aged 35, who held the title in 1967 and 1968 before losing it to the Dutchman, Pedro van Rossumdoonck.

Collins soon got going after taking a standing count following a fine uppercut in the second round. Nicoletta was in serious trouble three rounds later after a strong hook from his opponent.

When the Frenchman went down to a lightning right in the second round, it was only the ninth time in his career that he had hit the canvas.

● LAKE TAHOE: The American lightweight, Pernell Whitaker, knocked out the Puerto Rican, Juan Nazzario, in the first round on Saturday to become only the second man recognised as world champion by all three important sanctioning organizations (Reuters reports).

Like the heavyweight, James Douglas, Whitaker is now acknowledged as champion by the World Boxing Council, International Boxing Federation and World Boxing Association.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Murray secures double

By a CORRESPONDENT

BILL Murray, of the Edinburgh University Alumni Rifle Club, won the 1,500m and 3,000m Royal Infirmary rifle first and second places respectively in the British Native three-positions rifle championship at Bielefeld yesterday.

The event, which traditionally opens the week of National Smallbore Rifle Association championships, has been dominated for most of the last 20 years by Malcolm Cooper, who was not defending this time because he is in Moscow for the world championships.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

Murray, who last month won the grand aggregate at the Scottish smallbore championships, did not reach Cooper's level of scoring. But his total of 1,123 for 40 shots prone, 40 standing and 40 kneeling was enough to give him a seven-point advantage over the nearest competitor.

MOTORCYCLING

Rainey races clear after rival crashes

ANDERSTORP, Sweden (Reuters) — Wayne Rainey, of the United States, won the Swedish 500cc Grand Prix yesterday and with it, clinched, barring disaster, the world championship.

Rainey, who last year saw his world championship hopes vanish after a crash at Anderstorp, wiped out the bad memories in a race that turned into a nightmare for Kevin Schwantz.

The Suzuki rider, Rainey's sole rival for the title, crashed on the third lap to give Rainey a virtually unassailable 47-point lead, with just three races, and a maximum 60 points, remaining.

The victory means that the Yamaha rider has only to finish one more grand prix in third place to win his first world title, even if Schwantz wins all the remaining races.

Schwantz, who made a poor start from pole position, came out only fifth from the first bend, while Rainey and his team-mate, Eddie Lawson, swept through to take the top two positions.

Lawson, the reigning champion, was happy to spend the rest of the race protecting Rainey from the challenges of Wayne Gardner, of Australia.

Gardner, on his Honda, tried to pass Lawson, but had to settle for third place.

The 250cc race was also won by a championship leader, Carlos Cardus, of Spain, on a Honda. But his pursuer in the points table, Rainey's team-mate, John Kocinski, managed to stay on two wheels and take second place, Masahiro Shi-

mizu, of Japan, on a Honda. Rainey's victory was a surprise, as he was taking third place during a thrilling final lap.

Hans Spaan, of the Netherlands, secured his Honda to a fourth victory this season in the 125cc category, but the championship remained out of reach. He is still 13 points adrift of the championship leaders, Honda riders Stefan Prein, of West Germany, and Loris Capirossi, of Italy. The grand prix circuit moves to the Brno circuit, in Czechoslovakia, on August 26th.

RESULTS: 500cc: 1. W. Rainey (USA), 42.18; 2. E. Lawson (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. C. Cardus (Spain), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

RESULTS: 250cc: 1. C. Cardus (Spain), 42.18; 2. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

RESULTS: 125cc: 1. H. Spaan (Netherlands), 42.18; 2. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

RESULTS: 500cc: 1. W. Rainey (USA), 42.18; 2. E. Lawson (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. C. Cardus (Spain), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

RESULTS: 250cc: 1. C. Cardus (Spain), 42.18; 2. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

RESULTS: 125cc: 1. H. Spaan (Netherlands), 42.18; 2. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

RESULTS: 500cc: 1. W. Rainey (USA), 42.18; 2. E. Lawson (USA), 42.18; 3. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 4. C. Cardus (Spain), 42.18; 5. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 6. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 7. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 8. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 9. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18; 10. J. Kocinski (USA), 42.18.

TENNIS

Garrison's advantage slips away

From BARRY WOOD IN SAN DIEGO

AFTER proving at Wimbledon that she also played the ball about to win, Zina Garrison was able to win the match, but the defending champion to repeat the 6-4, 7-5 victory she earned last year.

Graf was not at her best: she often played the ball about to win, but the defending champion to repeat the 6-4, 7-5 victory she earned last year.

Priolo's late burst dents British hopes

's Imp looks to Laurel for hard-earned success

<p>4; 2. Camels (2-1) 4 ran. NRT: Deymer</p> <p>Carol (2-1) (fav); 2. Cup (5-1). 10</p> <p>ave (5-4); 2. Akaron ave (11-2). 12 ran.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>THIRSK</p> <p>ENGLAND v INDIA</p> <p>Live Ball by Ball Commentary</p> <p>0898-168-100</p> </td> <td> <p>263</p> <p>CROCKET</p> <p>COMPETITION 4</p> <p>0898-168-555</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>WILLIAM HILL LEADS 151-616</p> <p>151 is Colmied at 750 per min. 150 per min. 150 per min. at all other times (i.e. 151)</p>	<p>THIRSK</p> <p>ENGLAND v INDIA</p> <p>Live Ball by Ball Commentary</p> <p>0898-168-100</p>	<p>263</p> <p>CROCKET</p> <p>COMPETITION 4</p> <p>0898-168-555</p>
<p>THIRSK</p> <p>ENGLAND v INDIA</p> <p>Live Ball by Ball Commentary</p> <p>0898-168-100</p>	<p>263</p> <p>CROCKET</p> <p>COMPETITION 4</p> <p>0898-168-555</p>		

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Lancashire bolster hopes of retaining the Refuge Assurance League championship as Northamptonshire slip up again

Aggressive Fowler sets Lancashire run record

By RICHARD STREETON

NORTHAMPTON (Lancashire won toss): Lancashire (4pts) beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets

AGGRESSIVE strokeplay by Fowler and Fairbrother, their nimble-footed left-handers, made certain that Lancashire won this Refuge Assurance League match yesterday. It took them level on points at the top of the table and kept them in with a mathematical chance of retaining the title. They have, though, played one more match than their rivals.

Lancashire, left to make 224 runs to win, were given a brisk start by Mendis and Fowler and they stayed comfortably ahead of the required rate. Against a moderate Northamptonshire attack, which lacked either of their West Indians, Ambrose and Davis, Lancashire won with 3.1 overs to spare.

Fowler pulled a catch to deep square-leg just before the finish, but had the satisfaction of setting a Lancashire record for Sunday league runs in a season. His 81 took him to 700, including two hundreds and seven fifties, and enabled him to pass the previous record of 625, scored by Harry Pilling in 1970.

The opening pair made 67 in 12 overs before Northamptonshire struck back with two wickets in the same over by Wild. Mendis lifted a catch to midwicket and Lloyd was caught behind first ball as he tried to square cut.

After this, though, the bowling was tamed completely as Fowler and Fairbrother put on 141 in 23 overs. Fowler, who

had stumped off Williams when he was 31, hit 14 fours and Fairbrother two sixes and ten fours.

A chanceless hundred by

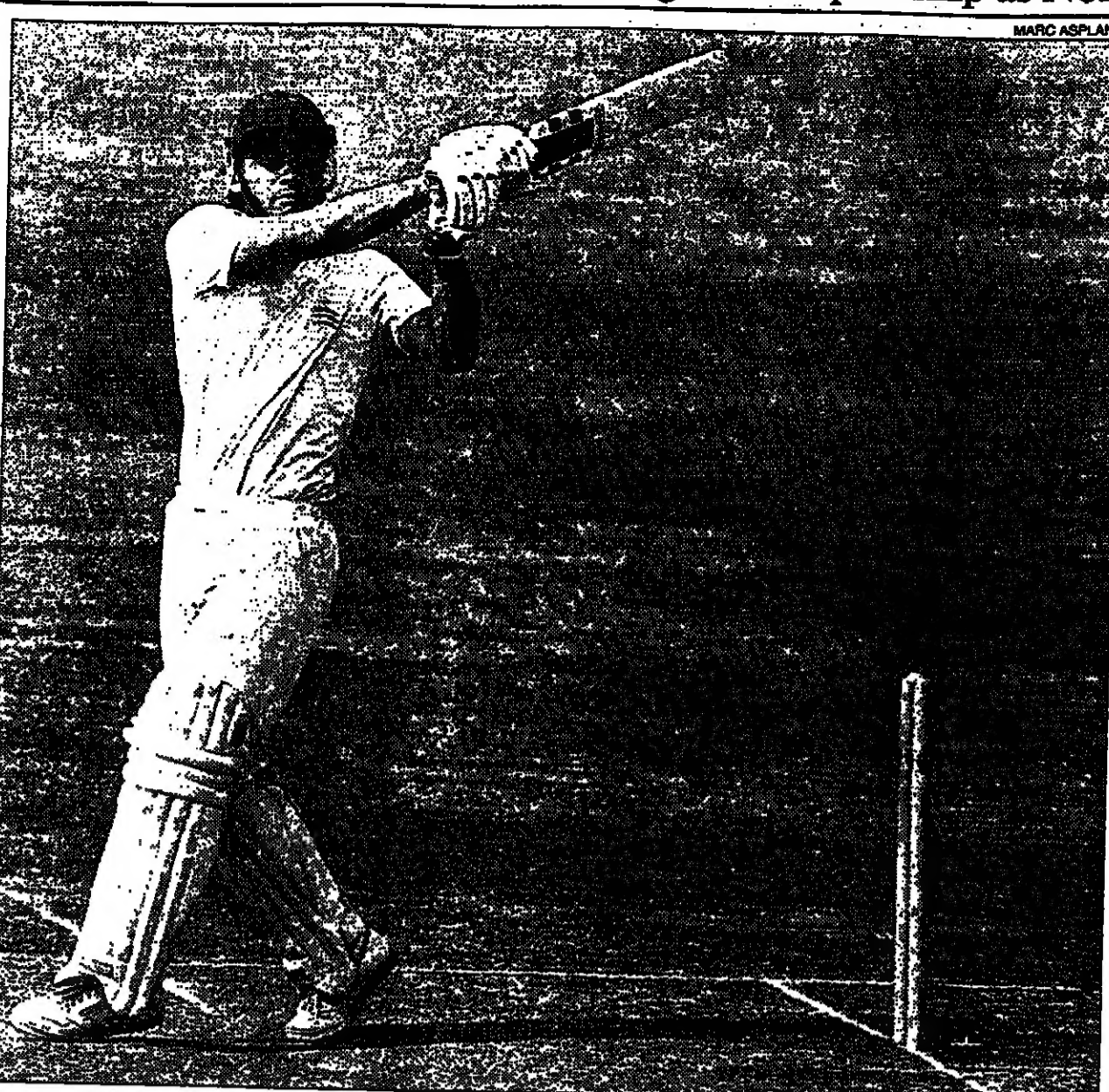
Larkins provided the backbone to the Northamptonshire innings. He and Bailey put on 132 in 18 overs and, as long as they were together, a huge score was in prospect. But, towards the end, wickets fell, momentum was lost and the final total was not as large as it might have been.

Watching first Fordham and then Larkins and Bailey striking the ball freely, underlined what has been a generally disappointing season for Northamptonshire, other than in the NatWest Trophy. Their failures on Sundays have been more inexplicable than in any other event. They are last in the table and their two victories came on April 22, against Leicestershire, and June 10, against Glamorgan.

Larkins came in after Felton under-estimated Fowler's fielding at cover. For a long time, he was not entirely in tune with himself. A magnificent drive for four past extra cover against Austin took him to 50, however, and unlocked the door to some vintage batting as he completed his second 50 from 31 balls.

Fordham had fallen to a catch at long-on but Bailey hit forcefully as the third-wicket stand became worth three figures in 14 overs. A straight six by Bailey against Hughes was one of the best strokes of the day, as the left-arm spinner was hit for 18 in an over.

Bailey lifted a catch to wide mid-on when DeFreitas returned, and the same bowler went on to take three wickets with the help of three good catches in the 39th over during the closing slog. Larkins, who hit 12 fours, was brilliantly held by Lloyd as he ran sideways at long-off. Capel drove to deep mid-on and the left-handed Wild to long-on.



What might have been: Ramprakash, of Middlesex, is bowled as he attempts a pull against Sussex yesterday

Blow to Middlesex title hopes

By TONY WINLA

LORDS (Middlesex won toss): Sussex (4pts) beat Middlesex by seven wickets

MIDDLESEX, who have never won the 22-year-old Sunday League, lost valuable ground yesterday when they were easily beaten by seven wickets by Sussex. Neil Lenham, the opening batsman, scored 78, his highest Sunday league score, as the visitors won with 5.1 overs to spare.

Nothing went in Middlesex's favour after winning the toss, electing to bat and losing their first four wickets for just 31 runs. Not only that, but two of those important early dismissals came from needless run-outs.

The first wicket fell when Haynes called Roseberry for a single to Speight at cover point and then the captain, Gatting, like a player, the ball straight to Speight, set off only to be correctly sent back by Ramprakash and run out as the fieldsmen again hit the stumps. Saturday's hero, Haynes, with his career highest score of 222 not out, was worked on the back foot by Dodsmeade and when Pigott bowled Ramprakash with his first ball, Middlesex were in that obvious trouble at 31 for four in the thirteenth over.

There was a very short Taverner boundary over the first seven overs (30 for two). Middlesex's only contribution from the bat had come in singles. Brown,

however, was, at least, timing the ball well and, with Downton, in a partnership of 62, and Emburey, in one of 56 runs for the sixth wicket, there was some respect at the finish - 164 for seven.

Brown skied a catch to midwicket in the last over for a top score of 68, but the innings was a triumph for the accuracy of Sussex bowlers, Colin Wells, Dodsmeade, Pigott and Donelan.

The off-spinner, Donelan, in only his third Sunday League match, was especially effective, after conceding seven runs in his first over, then enjoying figures of 7-2-16-1.

Lenham and Alan Wells set-

tled the issue for Sussex in a confident second-wicket partnership of 93 runs. Lenham had already hit four Sunday half centuries this season, but soon after passing his highest score, he lifted his head and was bowled in a mess by Tunnell.

Alan Wells soon followed, but two of the principals in Middlesex's batting failure - opening bowler Dodsmeade and cover point fieldsmen Speight - rightly saw Sussex home without fear.

Any final Middlesex Refuge hopes now rest at Derby on Sunday when they play the joint leaders Derbyshire, but Middlesex are still four points behind them and Lancashire.

Australian pitches promise more benefit for bowlers

JOHN WOODOCK

BOWLING as they are at the moment, how might England expect to fare when they go to Australia in a couple of months' time?

The Ashes series has the makings of an especially good one - but only if England can keep putting the ball in the right place, and their failure to do this in the second Test against India at Old Trafford on Saturday was disconcerting.

Bowling to Azharuddin presented, it is true, a rare and difficult problem. It must have been like trying to cage the wind. Manjrekar, too, took advantage of the slightest lapse in line or length. Anything a shade short was in danger of being flicked through mid-wicket or forced past cover point, sometimes with a touch of magic.

In Australia, admittedly, no one plays with quite the genius of Azharuddin. But they are well stocked with batting. Mark Waugh and Tom Moody, who have already scored 13 first-class hundreds between them this season, for Essex and Warwickshire respectively, are both in the reserves back home.

England, if they could, would snap them up. Suffice it to say that Australia will have a stronger batting side than West Indies do at present, a more dependable one than India and at least as strong a one as England. On the other hand, Gooch's bowlers are unlikely to find two pitches as bland as those on which India made 454 in their first innings at Lord's and 433 at Old Trafford on Saturday.

The ball almost always moves about in Brisbane and Melbourne, it bounces in Perth, and in Adelaide, in Australia, there was enough pace in the pitch to allow batsman and bowler a sporting chance.

Sydney is an unknown quantity, the whole ground having been levelled and relevelled towards the end of last season, with Australia being so short of spin, it is a fair bet that the curator will be told to avoid anything which might crumble.

Although Wasim Akram was the most penetrating bowler on either side when Australia

played Pakistan earlier this year, Australia kept a hold on the series because of the discipline with which Alderman, Hughes and Rackemann bowled.

It may be boring but without the pace of a Thomson or a Tyson or the fastest of the West Indians, a side can test prosper with such discipline. The pressure which comes from strictly accurate bowling.

In this respect, only the estimable Fraser would have rates with Alderman, Hughes and Rackemann.

To include both DeFreitas and Lewis in the touring party would seem to me to be asking for trouble in view of their lack of control. The combined bowling figures of the Australian trio in the three-Test series against Pakistan are worth noting: they were 366.3-116.8-14-39. England should be aiming at the same percentages.

It is a help that Small seems to be bowling with more confidence again; but the form of Munton, Martin Bicknell and Watkins, in the under-25 team against the Indians at Edgbaston later this week, should be weighed not only in the context of an A team tour but against their chances of providing a service in Australia.

The England circle is seen these days as being a good deal more exclusive than is fair to the rank and file.

Although Hemmings has a moderate Test record, he is already reckoned to be on the flight to Perth. His role will be to keep a game fairly tight, and that of course is important. It would be useful, even so, to have a look at another spinner in next week's final Test match at the Oval, a left-hander at a new medium-pace bowler, given a handkerchief on a good length shot, could be relied upon to land the ball somewhere near it.

The latter are a disappearing but still central breed.

OLD TRAFFORD SCOREBOARD

England won toss: ENGLAND

First innings 518 (M A Atherton 131, R A Smith 121 not out, G A Gooch 116; N D Hirani 4 for 174).

INDIA

First innings

R J Shekri c Gooch b Fraser 25 4s 1 70 54

N S Sidu c Gooch b Fraser 13 - 1 23 18

Juggling catch b Fraser 22

S V Manjrekar c Smith b Hemmings 85 - 12 229 186

Bat and pad to silly point

D B Venkataratnam c Fraser 6 - 1 8 8

Pushed across the line as good length ball

M Asharuddin c Atherton b Fraser 179 - 1 21 279 243

Slid drive to cover point

G R Tendulkar c Gooch b Hemmings 68 - 8 216 136

Swung to deep mid-wicket

M Prabhakar c Russell b Malcolm 4 - 1 18 14

Settled under off-catch

Kapil Dev b Fraser 0 - 0 - 5 3

Drove across innings

Y K S More b Fraser 6 - - 29 21

Bowled off inside edge

A Kumble run out (More) 2 - - 6 8

Swift pick-up and throw from short leg

N D Hirani not out 15 - 1 41 35

Extras (b 5, lb 4, w 12) 21

Total (118.2 overs) 432

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26 (Shekri 11 not out, 2-48 (Manjrekar 5 not out, 3-57 (Tendulkar 25 not out), 4-246 (Asharuddin 131 not out, 5-358 (Tendulkar 49 not out, 6-401 (Tendulkar 52 not out), 7-432 (Hirani 15 not out), 8-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 9-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 10-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 11-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 12-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 13-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 14-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 15-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 16-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 17-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 18-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 19-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 20-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 21-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 22-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 23-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 24-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 25-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 26-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 27-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 28-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 29-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 30-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 31-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 32-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 33-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 34-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 35-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 36-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 37-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 38-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 39-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 40-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 41-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 42-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 43-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 44-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 45-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 46-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 47-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 48-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 49-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 50-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 51-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 52-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 53-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 54-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 55-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 56-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 57-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 58-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 59-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 60-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 61-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 62-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 63-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 64-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 65-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 66-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 67-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 68-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 69-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 70-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 71-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 72-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 73-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 74-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 75-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 76-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 77-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 78-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 79-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 80-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 81-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 82-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 83-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 84-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 85-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 86-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 87-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 88-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 89-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 90-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 91-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 92-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 93-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 94-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 95-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 96-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 97-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 98-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 99-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 100-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 101-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 102-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 103-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 104-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 105-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 106-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 107-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 108-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 109-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 110-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 111-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 112-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 113-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 114-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 115-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 116-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 117-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 118-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 119-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 120-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 121-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 122-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 123-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 124-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 125-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 126-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 127-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 128-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 129-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 130-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 131-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 132-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 133-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 134-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 135-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 136-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 137-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 138-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 139-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 140-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 141-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 142-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 143-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 144-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 145-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 146-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 147-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 148-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 149-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 150-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 151-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 152-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 153-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 154-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 155-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 156-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 157-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 158-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 159-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 160-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 161-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 162-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 163-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 164-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 165-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 166-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 167-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 168-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 169-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 170-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 171-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 172-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 173-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 174-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 175-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 176-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 177-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 178-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 179-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 180-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 181-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 182-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 183-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 184-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 185-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 186-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 187-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 188-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 189-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 190-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 191-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 192-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 193-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 194-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 195-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 196-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 197-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 198-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 199-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 200-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 201-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 202-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 203-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 204-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 205-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 206-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 207-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 208-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 209-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 210-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 211-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 212-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 213-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 214-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 215-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 216-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 217-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 218-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 219-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 220-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 221-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 222-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 223-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 224-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 225-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 226-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 227-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 228-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 229-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 230-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 231-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 232-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 233-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 234-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 235-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 236-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 237-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 238-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 239-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 240-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 241-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 242-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 243-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 244-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 245-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 246-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 247-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 248-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 249-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 250-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 251-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 252-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 253-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 254-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 255-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 256-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 257-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 258-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 259-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 260-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 261-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 262-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 263-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 264-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 265-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 266-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 267-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 268-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 269-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 270-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 271-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 272-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 273-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 274-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 275-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 276-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 277-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 278-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 279-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 280-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 281-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 282-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 283-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 284-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 285-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 286-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 287-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 288-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 289-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 290-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 291-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 292-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 293-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 294-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 295-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 296-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 297-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 298-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 299-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 300-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 301-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 302-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 303-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 304-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 305-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 306-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 307-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 308-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 309-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 310-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 311-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 312-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 313-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 314-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 315-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 316-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 317-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 318-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 319-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 320-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 321-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 322-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 323-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 324-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 325-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 326-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 327-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 328-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 329-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 330-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 331-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 332-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 333-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 334-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 335-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 336-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 337-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 338-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 339-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 340-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 341-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 342-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 343-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 344-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 345-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 346-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 347-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 348-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 349-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 350-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 351-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 352-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 353-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 354-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 355-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 356-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 357-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 358-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 359-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 360-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 361-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 362-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 363-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 364-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 365-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 366-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 367-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 368-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 369-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 370-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 371-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 372-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 373-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 374-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 375-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 376-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 377-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 378-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 379-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 380-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 381-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 382-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 383-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 384-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 385-433 (Hirani 15 not out), 3

Britain leading European nation in Rome behind United States and Canada

Wilson and Gillingham golds

From CRAIG LORD IN ROME

IAN Wilson and Nick Gillingham brought Britain's successful International Cup challenge at the Stadio Nereo Olympico pool to a triumphant close with a gold medal each.

Wilson's victory in the 1500 metres freestyle, his first international title, was a fitting reward for breaking Kevin Boyd's two-year-old British record by 1.51sec in 15min 16.05sec.

The Sunderland competitor swam a classically paced race, clocking just over 1min 05sec every 100 metres, except the first and last, which were quicker. He pointed out that in the three races this year in which he has swum 15min 20sec, he had had to race alone. This time, with four of the fastest ten men in the world this year present, including Harry Taylor, of Canada, and Keith Frostad, of the United States, Wilson had no option but to race.

This confirms I do better when I race people rather than just the clock.

Gillingham, the European champion from Birmingham, returned to winning form with a supreme display of style and talent in the 200 metres breaststroke. His time of 2min 14.95sec was his fastest time

this year, although two seconds adrift from his winning time at the European championships a year ago.

Sergio López, the Spaniard who broke Gillingham's European record by 0.61sec in 2min 12.29sec three weeks ago, failed to make the final, as did John Cleveland, the Canadian who surprisingly beat the Briton for gold at the Commonwealth Games.

Gillingham proved too fit for his challengers. Joaquim Fernández, of Spain, came home strongly for silver in 2min 15.46sec with Cedric Penicoud third in 2min 15.53sec, a French record.

Karen Pickering, of Ipswich, added a bronze medal in the 100 metres freestyle to the silver she had won on Thursday. Her 56.82sec was her second fastest time and only 0.22sec slower than June Croft's eight-year-old British record.

She helped lift the British women's team to second behind the United States, with 232 points, while the men's team were fifth with 189 points.

Overall, Britain was the top European nation, coming third with 421 points, behind the United States, 815, and Canada, 476.

RESULTS FROM ROME

Men 200m breaststroke: 1. N. Gillingham (GB), 2:14.95; 2. J. Fernández (ESP), 2:15.46; 3. C. Penicoud (FRA), 2:15.53. **Men 100m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1:56.05; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1:57.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1:57.12. **Men 1500m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 15:16.05; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 15:21.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 15:21.12. **Men 400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4:05.12. **Men 800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 8:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 8:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 8:05.12. **Men 1600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 16:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 16:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 16:05.12. **Men 3200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 32:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 32:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 32:05.12. **Men 6400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 64:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 64:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 64:05.12. **Men 12800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 128:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 128:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 128:05.12. **Men 25600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 256:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 256:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 256:05.12. **Men 51200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 512:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 512:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 512:05.12. **Men 102400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1024:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1024:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1024:05.12. **Men 204800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2048:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2048:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2048:05.12. **Men 409600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4096:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4096:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4096:05.12. **Men 819200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 8192:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 8192:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 8192:05.12. **Men 1638400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 16384:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 16384:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 16384:05.12. **Men 3276800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 32768:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 32768:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 32768:05.12. **Men 6553600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 65536:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 65536:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 65536:05.12. **Men 13107200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 131072:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 131072:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 131072:05.12. **Men 26214400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 262144:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 262144:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 262144:05.12. **Men 52428800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 524288:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 524288:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 524288:05.12. **Men 104857600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1048576:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1048576:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1048576:05.12. **Men 209715200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2097152:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2097152:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2097152:05.12. **Men 419430400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4194304:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4194304:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4194304:05.12. **Men 838860800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 8388608:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 8388608:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 8388608:05.12. **Men 1677721600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 16777216:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 16777216:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 16777216:05.12. **Men 3355443200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 33554432:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 33554432:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 33554432:05.12. **Men 6710886400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 67108864:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 67108864:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 67108864:05.12. **Men 13421772800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 134217728:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 134217728:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 134217728:05.12. **Men 26843545600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 268435456:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 268435456:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 268435456:05.12. **Men 53687091200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 536870912:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 536870912:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 536870912:05.12. **Men 107374182400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1073741824:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1073741824:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1073741824:05.12. **Men 214748364800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2147483648:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2147483648:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2147483648:05.12. **Men 429496729600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4294967296:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4294967296:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4294967296:05.12. **Men 858993459200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 8589934592:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 8589934592:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 8589934592:05.12. **Men 1717986918400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 17179869184:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 17179869184:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 17179869184:05.12. **Men 3435973836800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 34359738368:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 34359738368:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 34359738368:05.12. **Men 6871947673600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 68719476736:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 68719476736:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 68719476736:05.12. **Men 13743895347200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 137438953472:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 137438953472:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 137438953472:05.12. **Men 27487790694400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 274877906944:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 274877906944:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 274877906944:05.12. **Men 54975581388800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 549755813888:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 549755813888:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 549755813888:05.12. **Men 109951162777600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1099511627776:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1099511627776:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1099511627776:05.12. **Men 219902325555200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2199023255552:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2199023255552:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2199023255552:05.12. **Men 439804651110400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4398046511104:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4398046511104:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4398046511104:05.12. **Men 879609302220800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 8796093022208:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 8796093022208:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 8796093022208:05.12. **Men 1759218604441600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 17592186044416:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 17592186044416:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 17592186044416:05.12. **Men 3518437208883200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 35184372088832:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 35184372088832:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 35184372088832:05.12. **Men 7036874417766400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 70368744177664:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 70368744177664:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 70368744177664:05.12. **Men 14073748835532800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 140737488355328:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 140737488355328:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 140737488355328:05.12. **Men 28147497671065600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 281474976710656:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 281474976710656:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 281474976710656:05.12. **Men 56294995342131200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 562949953421312:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 562949953421312:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 562949953421312:05.12. **Men 112589990684262400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1125899906842624:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1125899906842624:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1125899906842624:05.12. **Men 225179981368524800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2251799813685248:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2251799813685248:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2251799813685248:05.12. **Men 450359962737049600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4503599627370496:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4503599627370496:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4503599627370496:05.12. **Men 900719925474099200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 9007199254740992:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 9007199254740992:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 9007199254740992:05.12. **Men 1801439850948198400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 18014398509481984:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 18014398509481984:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 18014398509481984:05.12. **Men 3602879701896396800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 36028797018963968:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 36028797018963968:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 36028797018963968:05.12. **Men 7205759403792793600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 72057594037927936:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 72057594037927936:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 72057594037927936:05.12. **Men 14411518807585587200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 144115188075855872:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 144115188075855872:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 144115188075855872:05.12. **Men 28823037615171174400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 288230376151711744:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 288230376151711744:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 288230376151711744:05.12. **Men 57646075230342348800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 576460752303423488:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 576460752303423488:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 576460752303423488:05.12. **Men 115292150460684697600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1152921504606846976:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1152921504606846976:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1152921504606846976:05.12. **Men 230584300921369395200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2305843009213693952:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2305843009213693952:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2305843009213693952:05.12. **Men 461168601842738790400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4611686018427387904:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4611686018427387904:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4611686018427387904:05.12. **Men 922337203685477580800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 9223372036854775808:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 9223372036854775808:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 9223372036854775808:05.12. **Men 1844674407370955161600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 18446744073709551616:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 18446744073709551616:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 18446744073709551616:05.12. **Men 3689348814741910323200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 36893488147419103232:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 36893488147419103232:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 36893488147419103232:05.12. **Men 7378697629483820646400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 73786976294838206464:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 73786976294838206464:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 73786976294838206464:05.12. **Men 14757395259966441292800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 147573952599664412928:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 147573952599664412928:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 147573952599664412928:05.12. **Men 29514790519932882585600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 295147905199328825856:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 295147905199328825856:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 295147905199328825856:05.12. **Men 59029581039865765171200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 590295810398657651712:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 590295810398657651712:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 590295810398657651712:05.12. **Men 118059162079731530342400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1180591620797315303424:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1180591620797315303424:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1180591620797315303424:05.12. **Men 236118324159463060684800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2361183241594630606848:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2361183241594630606848:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2361183241594630606848:05.12. **Men 47223664831892612136969600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 472236648318926121369696:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 472236648318926121369696:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 472236648318926121369696:05.12. **Men 94447329663785224273939200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 944473296637852242739392:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 944473296637852242739392:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 944473296637852242739392:05.12. **Men 188894659327570444547884800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1888946593275704445478848:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1888946593275704445478848:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1888946593275704445478848:05.12. **Men 377789318655140889095769600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 3777893186551408890957696:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 3777893186551408890957696:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 3777893186551408890957696:05.12. **Men 755578637310281778191539200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 7555786373102817781915392:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 7555786373102817781915392:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 7555786373102817781915392:05.12. **Men 1511157274620563553783078400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 15111572746205635537830784:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 15111572746205635537830784:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 15111572746205635537830784:05.12. **Men 3022314549241127106766156800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 30223145492411271067661568:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 30223145492411271067661568:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 30223145492411271067661568:05.12. **Men 60446290984822542133333113600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 604462909848225421333331136:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 604462909848225421333331136:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 604462909848225421333331136:05.12. **Men 120892581969645084266666227200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1208925819696450842666662272:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 1208925819696450842666662272:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 1208925819696450842666662272:05.12. **Men 241785163939290168533332454400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 2417851639392901685333324544:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 2417851639392901685333324544:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 2417851639392901685333324544:05.12. **Men 483570327878580337066664908800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 4835703278785803370666649088:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 4835703278785803370666649088:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 4835703278785803370666649088:05.12. **Men 9671406557571606741333281817600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 96714065575716067413332818176:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 96714065575716067413332818176:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 96714065575716067413332818176:05.12. **Men 1934281311514201368266563635200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 19342813115142013682665636352:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 19342813115142013682665636352:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 19342813115142013682665636352:05.12. **Men 3868562623028402736533127270400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 38685626230284027365331272704:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 38685626230284027365331272704:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 38685626230284027365331272704:05.12. **Men 7737125246056805473066254540800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 77371252460568054730662545408:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 77371252460568054730662545408:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 77371252460568054730662545408:05.12. **Men 15474250491313601094613289081600m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 154742504913136010946132890816:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 154742504913136010946132890816:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 154742504913136010946132890816:05.12. **Men 30948500982627202189122578163200m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 309485009826272021891225781632:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 309485009826272021891225781632:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 309485009826272021891225781632:05.12. **Men 61897001965254403782451555326400m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 618970019652544037824515553264:05.12; 2. J. Taylor (CAN), 618970019652544037824515553264:05.12; 3. K. Frostad (USA), 618970019652544037824515553264:05.12. **Men 1237940039305088075649031110652800m freestyle:** 1. I. Wilson (GB), 1237940039305088075649031110652

● RACING 28, 29
● YACHTING 28
● CRICKET 30

MONDAY AUGUST 13 1990

SPORT

Injury may force Faldo to rest

From MITCHELL PLATT,
GOLF CORRESPONDENT,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

NICK Faldo looks likely to cut short his latest sojourn in the United States because of injury. He visits a specialist in Chicago this morning to determine whether he must withdraw from two tournaments following a recurrence of the wrist injury which had threatened to end his career.

Following a final round of 69 in the 72nd US PGA Championship here yesterday, a specialist advised the Masters and Open champion that he should fly home immediately and rest. Faldo, whose hopes of a third major title in one season evaporated on Saturday with a third round of 80, is due to move on from playing in a televised match in Chicago today to The International in Denver and the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio, the following week.

"The wrist has been a problem again this week and I don't want to continue stressing it," Faldo said. "I will listen to what the specialist has to say and if he says that rest is the only option then I shall take his advice."

"It is most painful on the follow through and it has been nagging me all this week. It is probably still just the weakness although that seems crazy because of all the work I have been doing."

John Simpson, of the International Management Group which looks after Faldo's affairs, said: "Nick has other commitments including promotional days while in America but if the specialist rules him out, we can only apologise to the companies involved. Nick's long-term future must come first."

Faldo first revealed that he had the injury following the US Open in June. Then he was forced to pull out of the Irish Open. "I guess the only real

cure is rest and treatment," Faldo said. "If I have to withdraw then I will have three weeks off and I need not hit any balls. That should help along with the laser treatment which I receive."

The increasing pain in his left wrist caused Faldo to agree to a cortisone injection to relieve the suffering. But Paul Ankers, an exercise physiologist, examined Faldo and immediately ruled out that treatment.

"If I had gone ahead with the cortisone treatment then it could have been the end of my career," Faldo said. "I would have carried on playing when really I should have been having treatment and because of there being no pain I would have separated the muscle from the ligament. That would have been the end of it."

The problem stems from Faldo's devotion to practice and Ankers has devised a training programme which he

follows rigorously. When at home he has laser treatment at Ankers' centre in Woking, not far from the house in Ascot into which Faldo has recently moved.

Ankers is also planning a long-term conditioning programme for Faldo which the golfer will begin during a two-and-a-half months break in the winter.

Before that Faldo still has a busy programme, which is why it seems likely that he will not risk further aggravating the injury. His European Tour commitments include the Panasonic European Open, Lancome Trophy, Suntory World Match Play, German Masters and Dunhill Cup. He has yet to decide whether to compete in the Volvo Masters.

Faldo will also play in the Asahi Glass and Taiheiyō Masters in Japan and in the Skins Game at PGA West, Palm Springs. His last 1990 appearance will be the

Johnnie Walker Classic in Hong Kong.

What Faldo has learned from this US PGA Championship is the need in 1991 to build his programme exclusively around the major championships. He has said in the past that it is important for him to play the week before a major although last week he was making a video film in Spain.

"I have got to play exactly where I need to play," Faldo said. "That means going for it hard throughout the summer then, wallop, taking one month off after the US PGA Championship. I haven't done too badly this year but I want to keep the pressure on the majors."

The inference is that he will attempt to remain at a peak from the Masters in April to the US PGA Championship four months later, which is why Ankers as well as David Leadbetter, Faldo's coach, will

become an important part of 'Team Faldo'.

Faldo had four birdies and an eagle yesterday, although he remained unimpressed with the Shoal Creek course. "It hasn't been good for golf because I have never seen so many professionals lose their cool through frustration," he said. "I have certainly never played a more frustrating course. They say the US Open is coming here, but if it does, then I hope it is after I have retired."

Adelaide's bid

Sydney (AP) — Adelaide has been named as Australia's candidate to bid for the right to host the 1998 Commonwealth Games. The South Australian city, which was preferred to Perth, the venue for the 1962 Games, will compete against such rivals as Kuala Lumpur, Delhi and Cardiff.

Boutsen leads all the way to thwart Senna

From JOHN BLUNDEN in BUDAPEST

TWENTY-four hours after claiming the first pole position in his Formula One career, Thierry Boutsen registered another first yesterday when he led for all 77 laps of the Hungarian grand prix to give the Canon-Williams team its second victory of the season.

He drove his Renault-powered car across the finishing line less than three-tenths of a second ahead of Ayrton Senna's McLaren-Honda and, although he had been under constant pressure in the race, most of the drama occurred a few seconds behind him.

Nelson Piquet gained some consolation for the Benetton-Ford team when he claimed a distant third place in a grand prix in which his team partner, Alessandro Nannini, came close to winning. Only three other drivers — Riccardo Patrese, Derek Warwick and Eric Bernard — were on the same lap as the winner at the finish.

Senna's six points for finishing second gave him a ten-point lead in the world championship over Alain Prost, whose Ferrari spun into retirement following a transmission problem when entering a corner.

The Brazilian has already indicated that from now on he will be driving for points rather than victories — his principal aim this year being to secure his second world title.

Yesterday, as with his teammate, Gerhard Berger, there was not much evidence of Senna holding back. After puncturing a tyre, he stopped for a fresh set, which dropped him from sixth to eighth place. But by the fiftieth lap, he had tacked on to the back of a trio of drivers fighting furiously to relieve Boutsen of first place.

Meanwhile, Berger, who had been running on the leader's tail since the start of the race, had dropped behind Senna after a tyre stop on the 48th lap.

The two Williams-Renaults were now leading the field but a tyre stop by Patrese tem-

porarily dropped him to eighth and Nannini took up the chase, closing the gap behind Boutsen by nearly a second a lap until their cars were nose to tail.

It all went terribly wrong for Nannini on the 64th lap when Senna tried to force his way through on the inside entering a tight right-hand corner. He put two wheels over the edge and bounced back into the Benetton-Ford, flipping it onto its left wheels and forcing Nannini to retire the damaged car at the end of the lap.

The Italian was remarkably philosophical about it afterwards but, although he said he would not be lodging a protest, he said he would not forget the incident. There was an almost identical one to come when Berger tried precisely the same manoeuvre, at the same spot on the 72nd lap, with Nigel Mansell, who was running a close third.

It brought a similar result except that, in this case, Berger failed to enjoy Senna's good fortune and, like Mansell, had to retire from the fray with car damage. A furious Mansell returned to the paddock cursing a painful right arm and left wrist.

Earlier in the race, there had been some hectic jockeying for positions involving some thrusting driving on a track where it is notoriously difficult to pass. The best that can be said of this incident-packed race is that frustration took from it a heavy toll.

At least there were beneficiaries, including Derek Warwick, who was delighted to finish fifth in his Camel Lotus-Lamborghini, in which he had his best race of the season after being helped by the high downforce nature of the circuit. "My only trouble was an inconsistent brake pedal from about half-distance," he said.

Martin Donnelly completed the team's encouraging performance by finishing seventh following the inevitable difficulty with traffic after having to start eighteenth on the grid.

RESULTS FROM BUDAPEST

1. T. Boutsen (Ben), Williams, 1hr 45min 30.57sec (1st 402 laps); 2. Ayrton Senna (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 3. P. Prost (Fer), Ferrari, 42 laps; 4. D. Warwick (Lot), Lotus, 42 laps; 5. R. Patrese (Ben), Benetton, 42 laps; 6. E. Bernard (Ben), Benetton, 42 laps; 7. J. Burtis (Che), Chevrolet, 42 laps; 8. A. Nannini (Ben), Benetton, 42 laps; 9. M. Donnelly (Will), Williams, 42 laps; 10. G. Agazzi (Ben), Benetton, 42 laps; 11. N. Mansell (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 12. M. Alboreto (Alf), Alfa Romeo, 42 laps; 13. G. Tarquini (Alf), Alfa Romeo, 42 laps; 14. P. Alliot (Lig), Ligier, 42 laps; 15. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 16. G. Berger (Aust), Austria, 42 laps; 17. M. Martini (Gib), Gibbon, 42 laps; 18. A. Nannini (Ben), Benetton, 42 laps; 19. J. Capelli (Alf), Alfa Romeo, 42 laps; 20. A. Prost (Fer), Ferrari, 42 laps; 21. A. Prost (Fer), Ferrari, 42 laps; 22. J. Alliot (Lig), Ligier, 42 laps; 23. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 24. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 25. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 26. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 27. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 28. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 29. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps; 30. P. Barrabé (McL), McLaren, 42 laps.

Mystifying end at the Hungaroring

IT WAS at last going to be a satisfying race after all the disappointments of this season but it is difficult to describe my feelings at the end of this extraordinary Hungarian grand prix.

I was running third just five laps from the end when I was put off the circuit by my former team-mate, Gerhard Berger. It was very close at the front, four of us covered by a little over a second. Thierry Boutsen was leading in the Williams followed by Ayrton Senna, my Ferrari and Gerhard's McLaren.

As we went into the chicane, Gerhard just drove into me. There was simply no room to pass just there. I was on the line and he hit me from the side. The next thing I knew, my car was off the ground, and it came down off the circuit with a bump.

I injured the middle finger of my right hand and will have an x-ray. What really hurts, though, is that my race should end this way.

Gerhard has always been a good friend of mine and we have had a lot of good, hard racing together. But this isn't the first time I have been puzzled by his manoeuvres.

It had been a tough, eventful race, just as it always is at the Hungaroring. It is a very demanding track with a lot of twists and turns, and overtaking is not easy. But on any circuit, overtaking demands discipline and common sense.

For much of the race, I was in fourth place following Riccardo Patrese in his Williams-Renault. On several occasions, I got very close and, once, we were side by side. It was fast and furious but it was always fair. There was no hint of anything that was incorrect.



NIGEL MANSELL
ON THE GRAND PRIX

Britain's leading Formula One driver and member of the Marlboro drivers' team comments on the Hungarian grand prix. NIGEL MANSELL is contributing to The Times throughout the grand prix season.

Gerhard went past me at the beginning of the 64th lap but I managed to take him back straightaway. That was good racing and I am sure it was good for the crowd to watch.

But what happened on the 72nd lap could hardly be described as good racing. I am very disappointed and just cannot understand it.

It means, of course, that I still have only three finishes to show for this season and ten races have now gone. I was looking at a place on the podium and that would have been a satisfactory conclusion to what had been a very promising weekend.

We got through a lot of work with the new engine but we never had any illusions about the race. We knew it was going to be a hard contest and a very open one.

The Williams-Renault is very good and the Benetton-Ford has also shown that McLaren and Ferrari cannot expect to have it their own way for the rest of the season.

But, having said that, I have to be hopeful that my luck can change soon. We should go into every race with optimism and the chances are, we are going to be in the thick of it for the rest of the championship.

First major title looms large on Grady's horizon

From MITCHELL PLATT

WAYNE Grady was on the threshold of emerging from the shadow of his Australian compatriot, Greg Norman, as the final round of the 72nd US PGA Championship unfolded yesterday on the Shoal Creek course.

It almost happened 13 months ago at Royal Troon, when both he and Norman were beaten in a play-off for the Open Championship by Mark Calcavecchia. Grady gave himself the chance of emulating Norman by becoming the winner of one major championship when with a third round of 72 on Saturday, he finished five under par on 211, two shots ahead of the Americans, Fred Couples and Payne Stewart.

"Greg gets deserved publicity because he's No. 1 in the

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	410	4	10	421	4
2	417	4	11	516	5
3	412	4	12	511	5
4	458	4	13	195	3
5	180	3	14	137	3
6	540	5	15	379	4
7	448	4	16	215	3
8	172	3	17	530	5
9	457	4	18	445	4

Out 3,587 36 In 3,558 36
Total yardage: 7,145 Par: 72

world," Grady said. "I don't mind at all that I get overshadowed. I'd just like to play well enough to deserve some publicity."

That is what Grady has achieved for three days, including an excellent second round of 67, although he was well aware of the need to retain his rhythm with Stewart, the defending champion, and Couples both confident in their own ability to succeed.

In contrast, Norman,

following his demise at the Open when he shot a third round of 76 alongside Nick Faldo, looked out of sorts again as he lost contact with the leaders by taking another 76 here on Saturday.

"The rough has made it tougher than the British Open," Grady said. "I'm a good driver of the ball but then you have to be here. I hope I've learned from the mistakes, and I did make a couple, that I made on the last day at Troon."

Grady, aged 33, from Queensland, has won only four times including the German Open in 1984 and the Westchester Classic on the US Tour last year. He has been runner-up 29 times. "I used to think about finishing second a lot but I don't any more," Grady said. "As far as I'm concerned the best feeling in the world is to be in contention."

Gil Morgan, who scored a best of the championship round of 65 on Saturday and Loren Roberts were two other Americans stalking Grady on another hot day when the temperature soared to 95F. Ian Woosnam, who had a third round of 70, started out eight shots behind Grady although he was still sharing tenth place.

Woosnam's aim was to finish in the top eight which would secure for him an automatic invitation to play in the Masters at Augusta next year. José-María Olazábal earned his return by finishing thirteenth at Augusta last April. His third round of 72 here gave him a total of 222.



Johnstone's triumph, page 31

False stroke: Grady, the third-round leader, misses his putt for a birdie at the 14th

Clubs give ITV sole rights

By PETER BALL

ITV's supremacy in televising football has been extended still further. It was revealed yesterday that it has acquired the exclusive rights to Manchester United's and Aston Villa's European home matches next season.

Figures were not being released yesterday, but with ITV having to outbid both BBC and BSB for the rights, both clubs will receive in excess of £1 million if they reach the later stages of the competitions, a figure which puts the payment for home League matches of £145,000 in the shade.

In the first round, ITV has also acquired both the away second legs on October 3. It is planning live coverage of both United's Cup Winners' Cup matches with Pecos Munkas, while Aston Villa's opening matches against Banik Ostrava in the UEFA Cup will be shown as extended edited highlights.

"It is a major coup in the face of strong competition from other broadcasters," Trevor East, ITV's head of football, said yesterday.

It may, however, not be quite as simple as it appears, with both the Football League and the Football Association still to give their approval. This may not be a formality.

There is a programme of third- and fourth-division matches scheduled for September 19, the date of the first legs, and traditionally the League has refused to sanction television matches clashing with their live programmes. It

would appear that if the third- or fourth-division clubs complained the League would be bound to refuse permission for the live broadcast.

"It gets very complicated when there are League matches being played, and we'll have to sort it out at the management committee meeting on Thursday," Bill Fox, the president of the Football League, said yesterday.

It is also possible that the Football Association's approval for the second leg will not be automatic, although the 1.30pm kick-off in Hungary means that there will not be a clash with live games in England. Until 1985, the last occasion that English clubs played in European competitions, it was left to the clubs to negotiate with the TV companies, which took it in turns to show European matches, but the FA reserves the right to negotiate TV rights for European matches.

BSB will be showing Scottish football on Wednesday evenings, and Bob Hunter, managing director of BSB's Now Channel, was taking a relaxed view of ITV's coup last night, insisting that BSB had no immediate plans to try to stop ITV. Football League officials, who raised the subject with Graham Kelly, the FA's chief executive, understood that the FA intended to allow the clubs to go ahead with their own deals.

Wembley lesson, page 27

The entertainer captivates again

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

OLD TRAFFORD (third day of five): England have a first-innings lead of 87 over India. THE timing of Saturday morning's bulletin, confirming Graham Gooch as England's captain in Australia this winter, suggested official confidence that his latest mission has been accomplished. Later in the day, India's vibrant response in the second Cornhill Test match demanded a rethink.

There was, of course, no rival to Gooch for the job. His reappointment was a formality. But any temptation to divert attention from the present Test series and concentrate on the Ashes seems insultingly misplaced after another Saturday recital of India's style in a crisis.

At Lord's a fortnight ago, India replied to an England total of 653 with an abandon both captivating and reckless. They had, it seemed, no thought of saving the game, being intent, instead, on sharing in a rare and wonderful entertainment. On Saturday, facing 134 runs fewer but with three wickets already lost, not many at Old Trafford gave them a serious chance of extending this match beyond the fourth day. Once again, we were guilty of under-estimating them.

Led by another stunning century from their captain, Mohammed Azharuddin, India scored 355 runs on a day which, by modern Test match thinking, demanded grim attrition. This is not their style. Mohammed went to the mountain once more and

climbed it so vigorously that the improbable prospect of a first-innings lead, and a victory attempt, briefly flickered.

It was extinguished in a final session in which England claimed the last six wickets for 74 runs. 31 of them accruing in the game's second unlikely last-wicket stand. Hirwani being no less of a thoroughbred rabbit than Malcolm.

The one comfort to England of this otherwise infuriating delay was that it ensured they did not have to negotiate a delicate over at the end of the day. They will start ahead this morning, 87 runs ahead, and needing if they are to reach a declaration position before tonight's close.

Gooch's reply to a suggestion that he might regard a lead of 350 as sufficient was that India, in their present mood, might well knock those off in two sessions. We must assume that he will not be happy with anything less than 400, which means scoring quickly to keep hope alive.

England's swift dispersal of the Indian lower order earned praise from Gooch, who described the pitch as having two paces — "slow and dead stop". He cannot, however, have been wholly satisfied with the bowling performance earlier in the day.

Malcolm was neutered by the pitch and quickly accepted it, resuming hostility only late in the innings. Lewis began with a calamitous three overs in which he was cautioned for a practice run-up, officially warned for running on the pitch, and so thoroughly distracted that Azharuddin flayed him to all parts, includ-

ing in his assault one backfoot drive through extra cover that will not be bettered all summer.

Hemmings initially seemed to think he should bowl at Lewis's pace and even when settling, scarcely turned the ball. A left-arm spinner is now a priority for the final Test, especially as Atherton's first prolonged chance with the ball only emphasised that his leg breaks are still firmly at the novice stage. He must be encouraged, but cannot yet be regarded as an excuse to omit a fifth bowler.

This leaves only Fraser, who increased his haul to 13 wickets in three innings since returning from injury. As ever, he was admirably persistent and unflinching — "every captain's dream," Gooch said — but even he allowed his standards to slip either side of lunch, bowling too short and straying towards leg stump, as his agonised expression confirmed. Fraser is his own sternest judge.

Against this backdrop of inadequate bowling, albeit in unrewarding conditions, the Indians prospered. Manjrekar, a sound, reliable No. 3, deserved a century but fell seven runs short. He was out, smartly caught at silly point, after adding 189 with his captain at better than a run a minute. In the adverse circumstances, it was dazzling.

Azharuddin duly reached his third century in consecutive Tests and it was circumspect only by comparison with his Lord's innings. The two captains have now each made hundreds in the first two Tests of the series and an enquiry as

to when that last happened defeated even the statisticians.

Between lunch and tea, Azharuddin scored 103, and this was another addition to the endless records in this series. No Indian batsman had previously made 100 runs in a Test session. Furthermore, the charming "Azhar" did it with inimitable style, his wristy dispatch of off-stump balls through mid-wicket defying the textbook.

His team manager, Bishan Bedi, said that beneath the smiling veneer lies a "ferociously competitive character". On the available evidence, nobody can argue. Azharuddin's dismissal, slicing a drive to cover against the deserving Fraser, initiated the Indian decline. It was accelerated by two questionable umpiring decisions, but Tendulkar remained to the end. He had been on nought for 54 minutes and might have been out more than once in that time, but the longer he stayed, the better he looked. He is a flowering talent, one of many in a side which will, given unity, continue to give pleasure for years to come.

John Woodcock and scoreboard, page 30

Yamaha's signing

Anderstorp, Sweden (AFP) — Randy Mamola, without a ride next season as his Cagiva team are pulling out of motorcycle racing, could be joining Yamaha France. The American is close to clinching a deal with Christian Sarron, who is retiring to take over the team.